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# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-191  
Wednesday  
4 October 1989**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-191

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4 October 1989

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**ASEAN Ministers Agree on Cambodia UN Resolution**  
*BK0210023789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
2 Oct 89 p 5*

[Report by Phonphimon Kanchanalak in Washington]

[Text] The six foreign ministers of ASEAN agreed at the end of last week to a final resolution on Cambodia, and "lobbying efforts" for its support in the UN General Assembly have started.

The final paper strengthens the preliminary version as agreed upon by deputy permanent representatives of the six nations two weeks ago by inserting three new points.

First, the resolution specifically mentions that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops must be verified by the United Nations.

Second, the withdrawal must be in the context of a comprehensive resolution.

Third, the resolution emphasises the importance of a free and fair election for the Cambodian people to exercise self-determination.

The final resolution, in keeping with its tradition of not mentioning the Khmer Rouge by name, calls twice for the non-return of the "policy and practices of the recent past" which are universally condemned.

The resolution calls upon all parties to work toward a comprehensive settlement.

The text of the resolution will be formally endorsed by the six foreign ministers at their meeting tomorrow.

The ASEAN nations have already started circulating the resolution to gain support.

According to ASEAN sources, the resolution has met encouraging support, particularly with the new inclusion of the UN's role in the Cambodian peace process.

The issue of possibly reconvening another informal international meeting has not been discussed by the six ASEAN foreign ministers.

But ASEAN diplomats agreed that it would be premature to discuss a dialogue such as JIM III [third Jakarta Informal Meeting] at this time.

They did not think the time was right for a serious discussion with any prospect of a conclusion or agreement.

An ASEAN diplomat pointed out that even Hun Sen and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) do not think they could get any substantial concession from each other at this point.

"What they (Hun Sen and CGDK) will continue to do is to keep probing diplomatically and militarily to test each other's and international reaction," said the diplomat referring to Hun Sen's recent announcement that he would challenge the UN seat this year.

The source said so far a challenge to the CGDK seat in the UN has not emerged.

Many believe that such an effort will not materialise because no-one involved feels it could be successful.

"Even the Soviet Union did not support the idea at the UN," said the diplomat.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker is pushing for a dialogue formula which would be acceptable to all five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The Soviet Union also supports a new dialogue, but falls short of supporting a quadripartite setup in Cambodia.

Baker met with the permanent members from the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain on Friday.

The participants agreed on a U.S. proposal that a dialogue to bring about a quadripartite government should be encouraged.

The thrust of the Baker proposal is to try to encourage a "particular approach" or political process to support the interim four-faction coalition government.

It is not clear what that approach should be but the meeting of U.S. and other UNSC permanent members has instructed their senior officials to draft a text outlining an approach upon which all five members could agree.

It is still unclear when the text will be finished.

#### **ASEAN Seeks Invalidation of SRV Pullout**

*BK0410005289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0014 GMT  
4 Oct 89*

[Excerpt] New York, Oct 3 (AFP)—Six Asian countries Tuesday were seeking support for a UN General Assembly resolution declaring Vietnam's announced military withdrawal from Cambodia invalid, diplomats said.

The members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were circulating a draft resolution demanding UN verification of the Vietnamese pullout, but only as part of a global political settlement to the decade-old conflict in Cambodia, they said.

ASEAN backs the tripartite resistance coalition battling the Hanoi-installed government in Phnom Penh and supports the creation of an interim government including all four parties to organise free elections in Cambodia.

The United Nations, which recognizes the resistance coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is expected easily to adopt their resolution when it comes to a vote next month in the general assembly.

Vietnam announced last week that it had removed the last of its soldiers from Cambodia September 26. Hanoi

invaded the country in December 1978 to topple the Khmer Rouge, now the strongest faction in the resistance alliance.

But the resistance, supported by ASEAN, has rejected the Vietnamese pullout claim, saying Hanoi has left thousands of soldiers disguised as Phnom Penh government troops or civilian settlers. [passage omitted]

### **Newsmen Briefed on Ministers Meeting**

*BK0410082389 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0709 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Report by Salmy Hashim]

[Text] New York, Oct 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar held a meeting with his ASEAN counterparts at the United Nations Tuesday to revise the draft resolution on Kampuchea, taking note of recent developments in Kampuchea.

The updated version of the resolution was likely to be a departure from last year where the demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea remained central, an ASEAN official said.

But this year's version would take note of the Vietnamese pullout without UN supervision and that it was not part of a comprehensive resolution to the Kampuchean problem, the official said.

"To us, withdrawal is not the final solution... So there's no solution as yet," Abu Hassan told the Malaysian media. The debate on Kampuchea will be held at the UN in early November.

At the 43rd UN General Assembly last year, ASEAN for the first time since 1979, revised its resolution on Kampuchea following changes in the issue that included the Jakarta informal meetings, the Sihanouk-Hun Sen bilateral talks, and increased concern over the Khmer Rouge.

Perhaps the most controversial change in the resolution was regarding the "non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of the recent past", a thinly-veiled reference to the 1975-78 Pol Pot era.

The Khmer Rouge and China conducted a vigorous campaign on Third World delegations in an unsuccessful attempt to defeat this provision. On Nov 3 last year, the resolution was carried by the largest margin in history.

Abu Hassan told the Malaysian journalists that aside from Kampuchea, the ministers also discussed the Asia-Pacific cooperation (APC) and refugees in Southeast Asia.

On the APC, the ministers said that senior economic officials from ASEAN countries would meet on Oct 12-14 in Kuala Lumpur to prepare ASEAN ministers for the Canberra meeting on Nov 6-7.

Abu Hassan said that the ASEAN foreign ministers Tuesday [3 Oct] also agreed that the APC should make use of the ASEAN machinery and that it should not be made into a trading bloc.

The ministers stressed that there was a need for a forum such as the APC since the Asia-Pacific region is the fastest growing region. But there was also a need to explore the concept further and to look into the economic and political aspect of the cooperation, he added.

On refugees, Abu Hassan said that the ASEAN foreign ministers reviewed the development of the refugee problem since the Geneva conference in June.

A steering committee meeting will be held in Geneva on Oct 16-17 to discuss the fate of refugees who arrived after the March cutoff period.

### **Japan Proposes New Rules on Subsidies at GATT**

*OW2709104089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT  
27 Sep 89*

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 27 KYODO—Japan has proposed new regulations for government subsidies at the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), sources said Tuesday.

Japan told the meeting, being held here Tuesday and Wednesday, that government subsidies given presuming the use of domestically produced goods as well as those granted in proportion to production amounts should be prohibited, according to the GATT sources.

These were "trade-distorting subsidies" Japan said, and proposed to make new rules on them in addition to the current regulations on export subsidies.

On the other hand, Japan excluded subsidies for research and development programs and regional development plans from regulation targets, according to the sources.

Japan avoided discussing farm product subsidies, as the issue is to be taken up as part of the Uruguay round's agriculture trade talks, the sources said.

The next talks are expected to center on how far the subsidy regulation range should be widened, the sources said.

## Japan

### **Kaifu Reelection Said 'Now Almost Certain'**

OW0310133289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1313 GMT  
3 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is now almost certain to win reelection as president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), LDP sources said Tuesday.

No other candidate is expected to run in the LDP presidential race which starts on Friday, the sources said.

In addition, all the five major intraparty power blocs are throwing their support behind Kaifu's reelection.

The ruling conservative party has set October 29 for the presidential election among its 404 Diet members. The party's 47 prefectural chapters are eligible to cast a total of 74 ballots.

However, there will be no balloting if Kaifu is the only candidate, according to revised party rules.

The LDP is scheduled to hold a party convention on October 31 and confirm the election of the new party leader.

If reelected, Kaifu will be given a full two-year term of office through October 30, 1991.

The 58-year-old Kaifu, who succeeded Sosuke Uno on August 9, is currently serving the remainder of the period of tenure of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who stepped down from power in early June in the wake of the Recruit bribery scandal. Takeshita's term of office was to end on October 30.

Kaifu's reelection is assured in the absence of powerful faction leaders from the presidential race because of their involvement in the same influence peddling scandal which toppled Takeshita.

Shintaro Abe, the former LDP Secretary General Kiichi Miyazawa, a former finance minister, and Michio Watanabe, a former LDF policy chief, are all barred by a party decision from assuming party posts for some time or before the next general election.

The LDP's Presidential Election Management Commission is to accept candidacies for one hour starting 10 a.m. on Friday.

Yoshiro Hayashi and Shintaro Ishihara, both of whom joined Kaifu in running in the August interim presidential election, will not file candidacies this time, LDP sources said.

Kaifu said on September 29 that he will never abandon his duties midway, implying that he will be a candidate.

### **LDP Factions Support Kaifu Reelection**

OW0410044689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT  
4 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday emerged as the sole candidate for the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) after the party's Nakasone faction decided to back his candidacy, LDP sources said. The Nakasone group was the last of the five major factions within the LDP to declare its support for Kaifu. All the other factions have already pledged their support to Kaifu, including the one led by former Deputy Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

The Miyazawa group, which fielded a rival candidate against Kaifu in the previous presidential election in August, gave its blessing to the premier on Tuesday. One-day registration of candidacy for the LDP presidential election is scheduled on Friday.

If unchallenged, as is widely expected within the LDP, Kaifu will be formally declared party president for a full 2-year term on October 31. The job carries with it the premiership by virtue of the LDP's majority in the House of Representatives. Kaifu, who took over the premiership from the short-lived administration of Sosuke Uno on August 9, is currently serving the remaining term first vacated by Noboru Takeshita, who resigned on June 2.

### **Kaifu Rejects Call To Abolish Consumption Tax**

OW0410095689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT  
4 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu rejected Wednesday an opposition party call to abolish the 3 percent consumption tax and to quickly dissolve the House of Representatives for a general election. Kaifu made the remarks at a plenary session of the Lower House, responding to questions by opposition party leaders to his first policy speech in the Diet on Monday.

Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi said, "The focus of the discussions of the current Diet session will be whether the consumption tax is right or wrong." The leader of the largest opposition party said the Japanese people have shown their objections to the consumption tax introduced last April in the July House of Councillors election in which the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) lost its majority for the first time since its 1955 founding.

Opposition parties have jointly submitted to the Diet a package of bills to scrap the consumption tax. Doi said, "Japan's politics has been under one-party rule by the LDP for nearly half a century. During that period, moneyed elections and profit-oriented politics went unchallenged."

The JSP leader said the July Upper House election put an end to such politics, and voters decided to part with

corrupt politics. She emphasized that Kaifu is the third prime minister this year. Doi demanded the dissolution of the Lower House as soon as possible for a general election, saying the change of power is necessary so Japan can play a trusted and respected role in the world. The LDP enjoys a commanding majority in the more powerful Lower House.

Kaifu replied that his government sternly accepts the outcome of the Upper House election. Kaifu rejected Doi's call for an early dissolution of the Lower House, saying, "I am trying to tackle tasks with all my energy and am not thinking of a general election." He said that the government has no intention of abolishing the consumption tax, but is reviewing it, Kaifu said. Kaifu said the people do not want the abolition of the consumption tax but a revision, citing the LDP victory in the Upper House by-election in Ibaraki Prefecture last Sunday.

The prime minister, who took office on August 9, said the government will map out an outline for the revision of the consumption tax by the end of November. He expressed the hope that thorough discussions on the consumption tax will be made during the Diet session. Doi called on Kaifu to specify the content of the revision of the consumption tax. But Kaifu only replied that he would like to show a concrete plan after broad discussions among various circles of people.

#### **Defense Chief Berates Naha on Release of Secrets**

*OW0310062789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Juro Matsumoto said Tuesday that limits of freedom of information codes are "self-evident" and criticized Naha City plans to release documents on a nearby antisubmarine center.

Naha Mayor Kosei Oyadomari said September 28 he would release 44 pages of blueprints and descriptions requested by two citizens.

But a lawsuit filed by defense officials immediately afterwards prevented the release of the information.

Matsumoto said it was "self-evident that even the right to know has limits." His remarks came in response to queries about the Naha controversy in a post-Cabinet press session.

Officials at the Defense Facilities Administration Agency in Naha say the documents contain defense secrets. City officials say the papers are not classified. A court ruling is expected in mid-October.

The planned Antisubmarine Warfare Operations Center (ASWOC) would analyze and relay information on submarine movements gathered by surveillance aircraft. The Maritime Self-Defense Force already has ASWOC facilities in three other locations across Japan.

#### **SDF Members Have 'Limited Rights of Expression'**

*OW2809174589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1508 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—The Tokyo District Court ruled Wednesday that members of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) have limited rights of expression in publicly voicing their opinions on SDF policies.

In the first ruling in a lawsuit brought in 1974 by two former SDF soldiers, Presiding Judge Yutaka Ota told the court that any member of the SDF is in a team which indispensably requires strict order and solidarity in carrying out its duties under the law.

Ota said any member of the SDF is inevitably limited in making clear his or her opinion on SDF policies.

He said the ruling, therefore, does not contradict Article 21 of the Japanese Constitution, which guarantees the rights of expression of the people.

Plaintiffs Hitoshi Yonamine, 38, and Sadao Kawahata, 37, both former ground SDF soldiers, were sacked from the SDF in May 1972 because, along with four other SDF servicemen, they read a statement before the gates of the Defense Agency in Tokyo the previous month demanding the SDF stop deploying units in Okinawa.

Yonamine, from Okinawa, and Kawahata, from Miyagi Prefecture, reiterated their stance in a meeting in Tokyo on the following day. Okinawa was returned to Japanese sovereignty from the United States in May 1972.

The two filed the suit in November 1974, claiming that even SDF soldiers were guaranteed rights of expression and that their being fired was unconstitutional.

Shigeru Hatakeyama, the Defense Agency's head of personnel affairs, said that he understood why the claim of the state was upheld.

Yasuhiro Okudaira, however, a University of Tokyo professor of law, was doubtful about the sentence, saying it seemed that the ruling affirmed the SDF, whose legal status is controversial anyway under the "peace constitution," as a legitimate military body. He said the two servicemen were only exercising their rights as citizens in expressing their opinion.

"If SDF members are treated exceptionally in terms of expression rights, it may in the end lead to the idea that the SDF can hold a military court with special laws," he pointed out.

An expert on military affairs, Haruo Fujii, said that in West Germany soldiers have unity rights and have a labor union, and that in Japan also constitutional rights to freely express opinions must be respected.

**Foreign Ministry Denies Japan 'Threat' to U.S.**

OW0310150389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1449 GMT  
3 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—The Japanese Foreign Ministry on Wednesday took issue with an American publication's blistering expose of the so-called "Japan problem" and insisted that Japan is not a "threat" to the United States.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe, commenting on a feature article on Japan in the latest edition of NEWSWEEK magazine, said that its poll showing that Americans regard Japan as a greater threat than the Soviet Union is incongruent with other recent polls.

The NEWSWEEK survey, which was carried out by the Gallup Organization, said that 54 percent of respondents viewed the economic power of Japan as a greater threat to the U.S. than the military power of the Soviet Union.

Another 31 percent said Japan maintains unfair trade policies, while 64 percent said they would seriously consider boycotting Japanese products if Japan does not make its trade practices with the U.S. more fair.

Watanabe, who did not specify the magazine by name, called its use of the word "threat" misleading.

"'Threat' can be interpreted as a combination of the intention to invade and the capability of doing so," he explained.

"What is in question as far as Japan is concerned...is not a threat but a challenge, in which the intention is not to invade territory, but to compete in the economic field for the provision of better quality goods at better prices, to the satisfaction of consumers," the spokesman said.

He noted that, in contrast to the NEWSWEEK poll, an opinion survey compiled jointly last February by THE WASHINGTON POST and ABC Television showed that 70 percent of respondents had a "friendly feeling" for Japan and 60 percent said that Japan is "reliable."

In that light, he said, "you have to be very cautious about concluding about the image of Japan in the minds of American people."

Watanabe also took issue with the magazine's assertion that with Sony Corp's 3.4 billion dollar purchase of Columbia Pictures, Japan has "invaded" Hollywood and "bought a piece of America's soul."

NEWSWEEK said that how America responds to what it called the "Sony shock" will shape its citizens' living standards, industrial competitiveness, "and even national security" into the 21st century.

"That is so much of an exaggeration on the part of journalism to try to dramatize this deal," the spokesman said.

"So many other foreign countries have bought companies of a similar nature, but no other nations have been described as having 'bought a piece of soul,'" he said.

The article recommends that Americans "fight back" by pushing Japan harder on trade, guarding against military dependence, picking the right burdens to share, looking closely at direct investment, and getting its own act together.

The NEWSWEEK article comes at a time of strong concern in Japanese foreign policy circles over what is seen as a hardened attitude toward Japan taking hold in the most influential U.S. circles out of frustration with the Japan's chronic trade surpluses.

The so-called "revisionist school of thought" regarding to dealing with Japan has until now been confined to a limited niche.

Leading proponents of such thinking have been Dutch journalist Karel van Wolferen in his book "The Enigma of Japanese Power," and the ATLANTIC MONTHLY's article by James Fallows on "Containing Japan."

Japanese officials expressed concern that NEWSWEEK, which boasts a circulation of 3 million, will spread the new "revisionism" among the general U.S. population.

**Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Views Quayle Visit**

OW0410032289 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese  
3 Oct 89 Evening Edition p 1

[Text] The regular prefectural assembly session for September entered the crucial stage of its general interpellations on 3 October. Shuzo Sakihama (Liberal Democratic Party) was the first assemblyman to issue a representative statement on the morning of 3 October.

On the base issue, Sakihama first addressed a question regarding the [governor's—FBIS] meeting with U.S. Vice President Quayle. He said: "I heard that the governor appealed vigorously to the vice president regarding the present state of the base issue in our prefecture and made timely petitions for a solution to the problem. In concrete terms, for what did the governor petition and what were the vice president's comments on the petition?" He asked that the contents of the talks be made public.

Furthermore, on the construction of a urban combat training facility, he stressed the fact that the prefectural assembly has thrice adopted resolutions demanding the cancellation of the construction plan and vigorously demanded that "the governor should take a strong stand on the issue because the construction site is close to civilian residential areas and a mecca for resort development."

On the issue of the urban combat training facility, the governor replied: "We have asked the national government and the U.S. military not to conduct live firing exercises at the urban combat training facility." On the issue of the return of U.S. military bases in Onna Village, he said: "Onna Village is one of the best resort areas in

**Foreign Ministry Denies Japan 'Threat' to U.S.**

OW0310150389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1449 GMT  
3 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—The Japanese Foreign Ministry on Wednesday took issue with an American publication's blistering expose of the so-called "Japan problem" and insisted that Japan is not a "threat" to the United States.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe, commenting on a feature article on Japan in the latest edition of NEWSWEEK magazine, said that its poll showing that Americans regard Japan as a greater threat than the Soviet Union is incongruent with other recent polls.

The NEWSWEEK survey, which was carried out by the Gallup Organization, said that 54 percent of respondents viewed the economic power of Japan as a greater threat to the U.S. than the military power of the Soviet Union.

Another 31 percent said Japan maintains unfair trade policies, while 64 percent said they would seriously consider boycotting Japanese products if Japan does not make its trade practices with the U.S. more fair.

Watanabe, who did not specify the magazine by name, called its use of the word "threat" misleading.

"'Threat' can be interpreted as a combination of the intention to invade and the capability of doing so," he explained.

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the prefecture. In particular, the Onna Communications Station requires an effective post-return utilization plan. We are currently asking for its return at an early stage." He stressed that positive steps are being taken for the return of the facility.

On the stationing of an ambassador to Okinawa for a representative Foreign Ministry office, Governor Nishime said: "The stationing of an ambassador to Okinawa is important for the solution of the base issue. Talks are being held with the national government for its realization."

#### **Minister Sees G-7 Coordination on Exchange Rates**

*OW0310034989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0241 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Tuesday that policy coordination among the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations on foreign exchange rates remains intact.

Hashimoto made the comment at a press meeting when asked about the dollar's rebound against the yen in local currency dealings.

In Tokyo the dollar opened at 139.72 yen, up from 139.30 yen at Monday's close.

Responding to the dollar's rebound, the Bank of Japan reportedly stepped into the currency market Tuesday morning, selling dollars for yen at around 139.95 yen.

Commenting on land prices, Hashimoto said the ministry will urge financial institutions to use caution in their lending linked to real estate dealings in order to keep land prices from rising further.

The action will be taken in response to requests from Construction Minister Shozo Harada and Director General Hajime Ishii of the National Land Agency at the day's Cabinet meeting following a government report on land prices released Monday, Hashimoto said.

The report, prepared by the agency, showed that an upward trend in land prices is spreading to local areas despite a stable trend observed in Tokyo area prices.

Hashimoto said, however, that the ministry has no plans to take any step on the tax front at the moment in order to prevent lending that would be used for speculative land dealings.

"We can't take tax-related measures on land issues before a basic government land policy comes out," he said.

Hashimoto was referring to a bill now before the Diet that would determine the government land policy.

#### **Central Bank Governor Urges G-7 Coordination**

*OW0410044889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 4 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita on Wednesday stressed the importance of close policy coordination among the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial countries at a time when global economies are more interdependent.

Sumita, speaking at an economic forum in Osaka, said it is in the spirit of international coordination that each member country fully recognizes what it needs to do and steadily move toward achieving that target.

The central banker indicated that "peer pressure" among the G-7 member countries would also help prompt the achievement of such policy goals by each nation. He called on the major economic powers to develop new statistics or indicators to better forecast economic trends and help carry out appropriate policies.

#### **OECD Head Urges 'Big Brother' Role for Japan**

*OW0310124889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Japan bears a vital responsibility for facilitating prosperity in the Asia-Pacific Region through the distribution of its wealth and technical expertise earned over the past decades, officials from an international organization of industrial nations said Tuesday.

While attending a symposium here, 11 permanent representatives of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) also expressed the need for increased dialogue and cooperation between the OECD and the nations in the Asia-Pacific.

Sponsored by NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, a leading economic daily, the symposium discussed the "structural adjustment of the Asia-Pacific economies and the role of OECD and Japan."

The OECD's permanent representatives are in Tokyo for the 717th council meeting which was held Monday to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Japan's entry into the organization.

In a keynote speech, Michael Boskin, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, praised Japan for its dynamic efforts since joining the OECD to become the world's second largest economy.

While crediting Japan's deregulation and liberalization efforts for its economic success, Boskin urged Japan to move further to improve "structural rigidity and reduce trade barriers."

Stressing the new role of a leader in the international arena, Boskin told an audience of more than 500 people

at the symposium that such efforts will be of tremendous benefit to the Japanese people as well as to the rest of the world.

Boskin particularly called for Japan's role in the successful completion of the current Uruguay round of multilateral talks under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The four-year Uruguay round has entered its third year and the GATT member nations are working on the framework of comprehensive trading rules in such areas as services, intellectual property rights and agriculture.

By the end of 1989, the Uruguay round is expected to establish common trade regulations in 15 areas.

The OECD's secretary-general, Jean-Claude Paye, said Japan needs to act as a "big brother" in the Asia-Pacific region.

Paye put particular stress on the size of Japan's economy and the country's economic interdependence to encourage Japan to help its neighbors.

On the role of the OECD in the region's economic growth, Paye emphasized the increasing need for the organization to maintain close contact with the fast growing economies of the area.

The secretary general called Hong Kong and Taiwan "real forces" in the world economy and urged them to join the organization's informal gatherings or events.

Hong Kong and Taiwan are not internationally recognized as "states" and thus are not allowed to join the group.

John Chan, a Hong Kong government official, welcomed Paye's call for its participation in such events. In his speech, Chan also called on Japan to assist the economic development of Asian countries through technology transfers.

Japan's representative to the OECD suggested that it could provide "a market, capital and technology" in the region. He also noted the economic growth of the region should be in harmony with growth in the rest of the world.

Referring to an upcoming trade forum in November of ministers of the Asia-Pacific nations in Australia, a representative of the European Community to the OECD cautioned against a possible "fortress Pacific."

#### **'Arafat Holds News Conference, Ends Visit**

##### **Views Palestinian Uprising**

*OW0410094089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT  
4 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 (KYODO)—Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said Wednesday that the two-year-old popular uprising

among Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories will continue, regardless of Israel's response to a recent Egyptian peace initiative.

"Would you expect that our people would stop their resistance against Israeli occupation?" 'Arafat asked reporters during a press conference on the final day of his four-day visit to Tokyo.

"We decided not to live as slaves under occupation," the uniformed PLO leader said in explaining the motivation behind the 21-month Palestinian revolt on the West Bank and Gaza.

'Arafat's remarks at the Japan National Press Club followed his declaration of support the previous day for Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's proposal for a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue "without preconditions."

Israel's "inner cabinet" is set to meet Wednesday in Jerusalem to discuss the Egyptian president's proposal, as well as his list of 10 queries on a previous Israeli peace plan announced by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last August.

"We support the efforts that have been declared by President Bush and President Mubarak to push forward the peace processes of the area," 'Arafat said. 'Arafat said that the proposed meeting would be held "under international auspices."

He said the talks would hasten preparation for an international conference on the Palestinian question "under the five members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties concerned in the Middle East conflict, including the PLO."

#### **Calls Visit 'Successful,' 'Fruitful'**

*OW0410080589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT  
4 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 (KYODO)—Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat concluded his four-day visit to Japan Wednesday by declaring that his talks with Japanese leaders on the Middle East peace process were "very successful and fruitful."

"We agreed to participate and coordinate to push forward the peace processes in our areas, by all means and on all levels—this is the most important achievement," 'Arafat told reporters at the Japan National Press Club before departing for China.

'Arafat met with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, as well as with the leaders of the five largest opposition parties. With the Japanese Government's blessing, he also presided over a ceremony upgrading the Palestinian representative office in Tokyo to that of a "permanent general mission of Palestine."

'Arafat, who last came to Japan in 1981 at the invitation of Japanese parliamentarians, noted that this time he

was invited as an official guest of the Japanese Government, which set a new precedent. He said he asked Kaifu on Tuesday to have Japan engage itself politically in the Middle East peace process and to help with Palestine's development both before and after the achievement of peace.

'Arafat said he was able to reconfirm Japan's "very strong" support for the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, including their right to create a Palestinian state, as well as the realistic need for the participation of the PLO in the peace process. He expressed further appreciation for Japan's call for a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territories occupied since 1967.

'Arafat was magnanimous despite his inability to attain Japanese commitments for increased aid, recognition of the PLO's self-proclaimed state of Palestine, a cut in trade with Israel, or the launching of a new forum for high-level dialogue.

"We are not coming here to squeeze our friends" he told reporters. "We (came) to coordinate (with them), according to their situation and to the international atmosphere around them," he said. "We have to put ourselves in their position."

'Arafat was pressed at the conference on his seemingly veiled threat to Japan at a symposium Monday, in which he said oil-hungry Japan's trade with Israel jeopardizes its interests in the Middle East, where he said it must address the sentiments of 600,000 Palestinians and 200 million Arabs. "I am not coming here to interfere in their internal or external affairs," the PLO leader replied. He said he was merely asking Japan to balance its dealings with the Palestinians and Arabs in tune with those with Israel.

'Arafat called on Japan to strike business deals with Palestinians, not necessarily those in the occupied territories, through merchants associations, chambers of commerce and municipalities. The PLO leader blasted Japan's policy of "free taxes for the Israeli jewels," an apparent reference to the growing volume of Israeli diamond exports to Japan.

Japan was the second largest buyer of Israeli diamonds in 1988 after the United States, accounting for 20 percent of the total exports. Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said, however, that all diamonds are free from duty regardless of the country of origin.

#### **Ends Official Visit, Leaves for China**

OW0410050189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT  
4 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO—Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, (PLO), left Tokyo for China on Wednesday afternoon at the end of a 4-day official visit. It was the first official visit to Japan by the PLO leader, who last visited Tokyo in 1981. 'Arafat declared his support for direct Palestinian-Israeli

dialogue "without preconditions" in his meetings Tuesday with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

#### **Talks With PRC on Refugees To Continue**

OW0310082689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT  
3 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—The government Tuesday decided to allocate 1.21 billion yen to enlarge an immigration facility in Kyushu to cope with an increase of Chinese boat people facing deportation as illegal immigrants.

The Justice Ministry's Omura facility in Nagasaki Prefecture, which accommodates foreigners ordered deported, can house a maximum of 235 people. Currently, the facility houses 474 people and has been using tents provided by the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to cope with the overcrowding. The main reason for the overcrowding is the influx of Chinese boat people who posed as Vietnamese refugees to gain entry to Japan.

With available funds, the facility will add 12 pre-fab buildings—enough to accommodate some 1,800 more detainees and to cover meal and personnel costs for guardsmen, Justice Ministry sources said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama said Tuesday 752 of the 2,832 boat people who arrived in Japan between May 29 and September 30 this year have been found to be Chinese. "The screening is yet to finish and Chinese nationals, and also Vietnamese, who came here for economic reasons are likely to increase," Moriyama said.

Of the 752 Chinese, 389 have been detained, immigration sources said. They said most of the arrivals since May also may be illegal immigrants. Twenty boats have arrived in western Japanese waters from the East China Sea since May, carrying many Chinese-speaking occupants. Japan last month introduced a strict refugee screening method to distinguish real Indochinese refugees from those who came to Japan to seek jobs.

Moriyama said Japan will continue talks with China to begin rapid repatriation of Chinese nationals. China has said it will accept the boat people if they are confirmed as being Chinese citizens. But the Foreign Ministry, which has handed the names and other information on the first 126 deportees to China, said it has not received any specific reply to repeated Japanese requests for quick repatriation.

#### **Thai Foreign Minister To Visit, Discuss Cambodia**

OW0210123889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT  
2 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will arrive in Japan on October 8 to

discuss Kampuchean and bilateral issue with high-ranking Japanese Government officials, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

During his three-day visit to Tokyo, Sitthi, accompanied by his wife Khunying, will meet Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on October 9, said the officials, adding the talks between the two ministers would center on the Kampuchean issue and Japan's economic aid to Thailand.

The economic aid includes increasing imports of Thai goods into Japan and further investments by Japanese companies in Thailand, the officials said.

Sitthi, who will visit Japan after attending the annual UN General Assembly session in New York, will return home on October 10.

#### **Polish State Automaker Seeks Assistance**

*OW0110060789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30 KYODO—Fso, the Polish state car production corporation, has asked Daihatsu Motor Co., a medium-sized automaker in the Toyota motor group, to provide technological and financial assistance for the production of medium-sized diesel engine cars, Polish Government officials said Friday.

The plan will place Japan ahead of the United States and Europe in advancing into a key industry in Poland, which is working to shift its economy from a state-run economy to a market-oriented one.

A top official at Fso said that Italy's Fiat S.P.A. and West Germany's Volkswagen AG had also been seeking a role in the development of Poland's new mid-sized car.

Daihatsu is working with C. Itoh and Co., Sumitomo Corp. and Mitsui and Co. to carry out its latest deal with the Polish firm.

According to informed sources in Warsaw, Fso would like to see if it can acquire financial assistance from Daihatsu as soon as possible.

Upon receiving the formal request, Daihatsu plans to take steps to obtain permission from the Japanese Government to resume the application of export insurance to Poland.

Daihatsu's first joint-venture plan with the Polish auto firm was to invest 50 billion yen in the production of 120,000 units of its 1,300 cc Charade diesel engine cars annually and to export 40,000 of them.

The deal collapsed when Japan refused to resume the application of export insurance to Poland last summer after talks between the two governments on the rescheduling of Warsaw's accumulated debt ended in a stalemate, sources said.

#### **Joint Venture Requires Government Loan**

*OW0410015189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 4 KYODO—Daihatsu Motor Co. Chairman Tomonaru Eguchi said late Tuesday that Japanese Government loans are a precondition for going ahead with a proposed joint venture to produce compact cars with Poland's National Auto Company. "If the Government grants loans for the project, we will take the offer quite seriously," Eguchi said.

The Polish national auto firm FSO has asked Daihatsu to provide technology to produce 1,300 cc and 1,600 cc diesel-engine cars. The Polish company has also requested Japanese investment estimated at 100 billion yen for the project, according to Daihatsu officials.

Daihatsu lost out to Fiat of Italy in a previous similar project to produce medium-sized cars with FSO due mainly to the Japanese Government's refusal to provide capital. Daihatsu is expected to join forces with trading giant Mitsui and Co. to pressure the Government to supply the necessary loans.

Industry experts believe the chance for Daihatsu to get the loans are considerably higher now than they were the previous time because of Poland's recent move toward democracy, which has engendered strong sentiment to support Poland among Western countries.

### **North Korea**

#### **Catholics Send Letter to Eucharistic Congress**

*SK0310153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Roman Catholics Association politely requests the current World Eucharistic Congress guided by the basic idea of love, reconciliation and peace to make efforts to force the South Korean authorities to promptly renounce the plan to put on murderous trials Miss Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, our beloved fellow Catholics and brother and sister, and immediately release them so that they may share the joy of participating in the eucharistic congress.

The C.C., the Korean Roman Catholics Association, said this in its letter Monday to the 44th World Eucharistic Congress.

Recalling that Miss Yim Su-kyong, together with Father Mun Kyu-hyon, joined the fellow Catholics in the North in attending a mass to express desire for peace and urge reunification at the Changchung Cathedral in Pyongyang, the letter said:

Still vivid in our vision are the piteous sights of them offering a prayer to god in tears when crossing the

Demarcation Line and still ringing in our ears are their voices petitioning the Pope John Paul the second, the earthly holy father.

Now, however, they are hovering between life and death in cold prison cells. This is a damage to the high authority of the Pope John Paul the Second, the apostle of peace, and a mockery of the world Catholic community.

If the World Eucharistic Congress which is being held amid the expectation of the world Catholics and all people, true to its idea, take a measure of justice for an immediate release of Miss Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and democratic figures who have been illegally taken into custody, they will become free and this will contribute to the promotion of peace and reunification of our country.

We pray the grace of God will be bestowed on the World Eucharistic Congress.

### **South Act of Refusing North Letters Denounced**

*SK0410030289 Pyongyang Domestic Service  
in Korean 2100 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) spokesman issued in Pyongyang on 3 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Under the authorization, on 29 September, the DPRK Red Cross Central Committee sent a telephone message to the South Korean Red Cross Society asking it to receive on 3 October and deliver to the parties concerned the letters adopted at the joint conference of the authorities, political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic for acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland that were addressed to the South Korean authorities, political parties and public organizations.

However, on 30 September, the South Korean Red Cross Society sent a reply telephone message stating that it will receive only our side's letter to the authorities and that it cannot receive the letters addressed to political parties and public organizations.

This is an act of breaking the time-honored practice of mutually exchanging letters between the North and the South and an act completely discarding even the basic etiquette and faithfulness toward a partner in dialogue.

The CPRF expresses its deep regret for such an insolent and abnormal act caused by the South Korean authorities and sternly denounces it in the name of all the people.

The South Korean authorities failure to accept our side's letters that contained important proposals concerning national reunification stemmed from an impure attempt to monopolize dialogue under the pretext of unifying the channels of dialogue and excluding each party, each faction, and each stratum from resolving the reunification issue.

As we have repeatedly clarified, the reunification issue which is related to the nation's destiny cannot be resolved smoothly in the interest of the entire nation if it is discussed merely by the authorities.

Today each political party, each faction, and people from all walks of life in South Korea demand that they directly participate in dialogue with the North for reunification and hold that if the reunification issue is left only to the charge of the authorities, it cannot be correctly resolved.

Furthermore, today each political party, each faction, and the people from all walks of life in South Korea put forward various proposals including the plan for reunification through the confederal system. This shows that the South Korean authorities cannot monopolize dialogue and discussion of reunification and that the opportunity should be given to each political party, each faction, and each stratum so that they can participate in dialogue for reunification and freely discuss the reunification issue.

By taking such a reality into consideration, we wanted to send letters to the representatives of each party, each faction, and each stratum in South Korea, as well as to the authorities, after putting forward a new proposal for convening the national consultative conference for reunification to realize a national consensus for methods of national reunification.

However, the South Korean authorities stubbornly insisted that they will receive only the letter addressed to the authorities and that they will not receive the letters addressed to other political parties and public organizations. This is a self-righteous act that insults the masses from all walks of life in South Korea who are the masters and directly concerned persons in the resolution of the reunification issue and it infringes upon their interests. This only serves as an antireunification separatist act insulting the people and showing the false nature of their own reunification plan which was put forward some time ago.

From the outset, the South Korean authorities are a group of separatists who do not pay attention to the pains which the people are suffering from division and who are not interested in national reunification.

The simple fact that the South Korean authorities are attempting to continuously keep the U.S. Army—the basic obstacle to national reunification—in South Korea and not to abolish the National Security Law—the anti-reunification law—clearly shows that they have no will to reunify the nation and do not pay attention to resolving the reunification issue.

In particular, the South Korean authorities arrested and imprisoned Rev Mun Ik-hwan who visited the North for national reunification and student Yim Su-kyong who called for reunification by attending the Pyongyang festival and are going to cruelly punish them. This makes one doubt their sincerity in dialogue and their position toward reunification. Thus, they can hardly avoid the

deserved denunciation as being the forces disturbing the reunification within the nation.

We recognize that now is the time for the South Korean authorities to discard the anachronistic act of blocking even the other people who try to resolve the reunification issue while they themselves are hindering the reunification.

Keenly realizing that no one in South Korea recognizes their representativeness, the South Korean authorities should discard the act of insulting the broad masses who are the main force of national reunification and should apologize to all people for their act of refusing our letters addressed to political parties and public organizations.

Even if the South Korean authorities refused our side's letters, there is no reason why the ties between us and the South Korean people cannot be linked. We will send letters to political parties and public organizations through broadcasts and the international mail. The national consultative conference for reunification participated in by the authorities and representatives of political parties and public organizations, including leadership figures in the North and the South, will be convened in the future without fail despite hindrance maneuvers of separatist forces. [Dated] 3 October 1989, Pyongyang

#### **South Artists Issue Statement on Security Law**

SK3009053089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0458 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The All-Artists Joint Measure Committee for the abolition of the "National Security Law" and the release of detained artists issued a statement on September 27, according to a report.

It raised to the fascist authorities a five-point demand including a stop to such criminal acts as branding a national artist as a "spy" and an immediate release of the detained artists.

It declared that it would launch a one million signature campaign for the release of the detainees, demand of the puppet National Assembly the release of prisoners of conscience and the abolition of the "National Security Law" and hold a public hearing for the abolition of the "National Security Law" within next month.

Artists belonging to the committee issued a statement that day upon ending the 20 odd day strike which began on September 5.

#### **Continued Reportage on Reunification Issue**

##### **UN Delegates Support Reunification**

SK0410055389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0433 GMT 4 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Delegates of many countries supported the Korean people's cause of

national reunification at the plenary meeting of the 44th U.N. General Assembly on September 29. The foreign minister of China supported the realistic proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and hoped for positive results in dialogue and negotiations between the North and South of Korea.

The GDR foreign minister supported the proposals of the DPRK to ensure a durable peace and ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

The foreign minister of the Sudan hoped that the desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country free from foreign interference would be realized.

The foreign ministers of Nigeria, Bahrain and Ireland expressed support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

#### **South Bid for Membership Denounced**

SK3009055489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0503 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet foreign minister a few days ago told the South Korean daily "CHUNGANG ILBO" that the relinquishment of South Korea's "entry into the United Nations" in face of the North's opposition would "result" in transferring the "right of decision for the entry" and that the "cross-recognition of the North and South" is a "realistic way of approach and a preceding stage of peaceful reunification".

Commenting on this trash, NODONG SINMUN today brands it as a criminal blast making no secret of the splittist intention to create "two Koreas".

The puppets, the colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, are not qualified to talk about the "right of decision to enter the United Nations" and have not got the face to claim it in view of their political position either, the news analyst says, adding:

The puppets' clamour about the "right of decision" and the like is a ridiculous sophism to justify their criminal campaign for "United Nations membership".

The question of our country's entry into the United Nations is a matter of principle which must be considered in direct link with the reunification question and an internal problem of the nation which must be settled through negotiations between the North and the South. The puppets, however, mumble about "northern diplomacy" and "a proper time". This is a flunkeyist treachery intended to leave the internal issue of the nation to alien forces and a criminal intrigue to create an international climate for the "separate entry into the United Nations" and legalize and fix "two Koreas".

The puppets' attempt to "separately enter the United Nations" can never be justified either in view of our nation's will for reunification or the principle of national

self-determination or the UN charter and the resolution of the UN General Assembly. Still more ridiculous is the puppets' argument that "cross-recognition" of the North and the South is a "way of approach" and "a preceding stage" of peaceful reunification.

As for the "cross-recognition", it is a splittist formula to create "two Koreas" through a "crisscross recognition" of the North and the South of Korea by socialist countries and capitalist countries.

The rigmarole of the "foreign minister" is a full replica of the traitor No Tae-u's divisive "stage-by-stage doctrine," which reveals once again the splittist nature of the "Korean national community unification formula" intended to legalize and fix "two states".

### **Two Koreas 'Plot' Called 'Vicious'**

SK0310025489 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1150 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok:  
"Frantically Running Amok With Two Koreas Plot"]

[Text] According to reports, in a press interview with CHUNGANG ILBO, the puppet's ministers of foreign affairs and national unification babbled that we oppose UN entry, and that for them to give up UN entry will result in giving the decisive power for UN entry to us.

This reveals their intention to realize their UN entry any way possible, which is a vicious challenge toward all the Korean people and the world peace-loving people's desire for Korea's reunification.

As everyone knows, the issue of UN entry is not an issue of giving decisive power or not giving it, but a serious problem of whether it is to make two Koreas or one Korea. Therefore, the North and South must not enter the UN separately and simultaneously. We insist that the UN entry must be realized under the name of a single state and one seat after the country is reunified through the confederal system.

If the reunification of the fatherland is realized, the issue of our country's entry into the UN will be resolved automatically. To enter the UN at a time when the country is divided is completely against our people's intention.

The current pending issue of the Korean people is not the issue of entering the UN, but realizing the country's reunification.

To end the tragedy of national division and realize the reunification of the fatherland is the greatest national long-cherished desire of all the people of the North and South.

Nevertheless, through this UN General Assembly, the South Korean puppets are viciously maneuvering to

realize the so-called UN entry issue again, which has already been thrown into the trash can in the international arena.

The No Tae-u ring is trying to make a fait accompli of the nation's division by abusing the international norms of recognizing an independent state when it is entered into the UN. However, this is no more than a fantasy.

First of all, South Korea is occupied by the U.S. imperialist military and is an unmistakable colony which is under political domination. Also, the South Korean regime is a puppet regime created under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists' guns and bayonets.

Moreover, in regard to the No Tae-u regime that wants to enter the UN, it is one quarter of a regime, one that received only about 30 percent support from the eligible voters amid unprecedented violence, corruption, and fraud. This regime cannot represent anyone in the South, and thus has no qualification to enter the UN.

South Korea is a military fascist group which has been thoroughly isolated and denounced for a long time, and cannot live for even one day without the patronage of the guns and bayonets of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Therefore, for this kind of puppet to babble about the entry into the UN first of all is a mockery and defilement of all the nations and people who love justice.

The South Korean puppets are babbling as if UN entry would maintain peace in our country and promote reunification. However, this is a sophistry to deal with in their divisionist maneuvers.

Needless to say, dividing the Korean peninsula into two forever and creating two Koreas will further promote confrontation and mistrust between the North and South and increase the threat of war.

In a nut shell, the continuity of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and the increase in the threat of war is by no means because the North and South have not entered the UN but because the country is divided, the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression have occupied South Korea by force, and because they are running amok along with the puppets to maneuver a war.

The peace which the puppets are babbling about is a deceptive mask for division and perpetuation, and is none other than a synonym for confrontation and war.

The No Tae-u ring actively supports the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and is trying every means to realize UN entry, but this is a useless act.

World people as well as all Korean people will not by any means tolerate the maneuvers of the South Korean puppets to enter the UN, those puppets who are the most ugly colonial running dogs and fascist tyrants of the U.S. imperialists.

Only shame and the downfall of the nation-seller will be in store for the splittists who oppose the consistent

aspiration and demand of the times of the nation. The No Tae-u ring must look straight at the overall situation and act with discretion.

#### **Need for Reunification Program Noted**

*SK3009110689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1025 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the authorities, political parties and organizations in the northern half of Korea to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which was held in Pyongyang on September 28 initiated the convocation of a consultative conference for national reunification at which the authorities, political parties, groupings and people of various strata in the North and the South would sit together and find a common way of reunification, and proposed it to South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article in this connection, a summary of which reads[:] This initiative is the most reasonable and fair proposal of negotiation to accelerate the reunification of the country by pooling the unshakable will of the whole nation for reunification and their noble patriotic intention.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a far-sighted, scientific penetration into the trend of the developments towards reunification, in his new year address for 1989, advanced a wise policy for reaching a nationwide agreement on the way of achieving reunification at an early date on all accounts.

He said:

"In addition, this year we should reach a national agreement on the reasonable way for the solution of the national reunification problem."

To reach a nationwide agreement on the way of achieving reunification is an indispensable course which must be passed through under all circumstances in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with concerted efforts of the North and the South. Only when the nationwide agreement is reached is it possible to promote more dynamically the reunification movement, without bringing to naught the growing ardor for reunification and the enormous strength of the nation.

We have put forward long ago a fair and realistic proposal for reunification to achieve it by founding a confederal state.

Political parties, organizations and individuals in South Korea have of late made various reunification proposals including a federal system when the movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was rapidly rising to a high tide and the debate on reunification among people of various strata was assuming greater depth. The South Korean authorities, too, put forward the "Korean national community reunification formula" some time ago.

At the present juncture when the authorities, political parties and organizations of the North and the South have put forward their own reunification proposals, it is very urgent to discuss with each other and arrive at an agreement and thus establish one formula for reunification reflecting the will and demand of the entire fellow countrymen. If each one insists on its own proposal without joint search for a reunification proposal acceptable to all, a common step cannot be taken any time in solving the reunification question and not a step can be taken toward reunification.

This important task to search and find a common way of national reunification rests with the politicians in the North and the South.

If the authorities and personages of political parties and organizations in South Korea truly love the country and the nation and hope for reunification, they should readily come out to the conference table to consummate the will of the nation for reunification and show sincerity and efforts for the successful realization of the consultative conference for national reunification.

We should make more positive efforts to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in keeping with the requirements of the prevailing situation and thus make 1995, the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country and national division, a historical year of reunifying the country without fail.

#### **Choe Kwang Speaks at Memorial Service**

*SK0410000289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2200 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Speech by General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, at a central memorial service held in the 8 February Hall of Culture on 21 September on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the death of Kim Chong-suk—read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades:

The revolutionary life and immortal exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an anti-Japanese heroine and indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, are brilliantly recorded in the glorious history of the Korean revolution, which has triumphantly advanced, hewing out a most arduous and grim path of struggle under the banner of the great chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk was a genuine communist revolutionary, who dedicated everything to the cause for national liberation and the freedom and happiness of the people, and was an outstanding commander of the Korean revolution, who assisted the great leader's revolutionary activities with a firm revolutionary outlook on the leader.

We mark the 40th anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Chong-suk at a time when the cause of the Korean revolution, which was launched in the forest of Mt Paektu, has steadily developed onto a higher stage for imbuing the entire society with the *chuche* idea, and when constant upsurges have been effected in the revolution and construction.

With feelings of endless respect, our people look back upon the noble revolutionary life, immortal achievements, and lofty traits of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, with all their hearts in her memory.

Born in a poor peasant's family in the dark days when the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea had culminated, Comrade Kim Chong-suk cherished patriotism and harbored hatred of the enemy from her childhood, under the influence of a patriotic and revolutionary family.

Firmly cherishing her class-oriented resolve to devote herself to the revolution to the end, while sharply suffering through the shame of being one of a homeless people and through a bitter life caused by the strong-eat-the-weak [words indistinct], Comrade Kim Chong-suk embarked upon the path of the revolution as a young girl in her teens, early in the thirties, upheld the lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, actively conducted the work of revolutionizing families and villages, and prepared herself to be a determined revolutionary amid the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, such as during the large-scale struggles of the harvest season and in the springtime, when peasants suffered from starvation.

Her meeting in March 1935 with Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation he had earnestly wished to see, at the [words indistinct] barracks at the Santaowan guerrilla base, (Yanji) County, [Manchuria], served to effect a new turn in Comrade Kim Chong-suk's revolutionary life and activities.

With a firm resolve to live and fight in a single-hearted manner as a revolutionary leader for the general, Comrade Kim Chong-suk enlisted in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in September of 1935. Throughout the entire period of her participation in the anti-Japanese battle, she gave full play to the invincible mettle of an anti-Japanese heroine, serving the great leader and hewing out thousands of ri of the bloody path.

After national liberation was achieved, Comrade Kim Chong-suk upheld the great leader's line in building a new homeland, and she energetically staged the struggle to implement this with the same attitude and stance that she had assumed amid the anti-Japanese sea of blood.

Indeed the entire course of Comrade Kim Chong-suk's shining revolutionary life and activity is a history of glory-filled revolutionary struggle, in which the grim annals of the Korean revolution were made to shine with

heroic exploits and immortal revolutionary achievements, and with the lofty life of a genuine communist revolutionary who dedicated everything to the sacred cause of national liberation and freedom and happiness for the people.

The period during which Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, unfolded her revolutionary activities took place over years of struggle and advance, during which the Korean revolution made persistent progress in surmounting all sorts of multilayered trials and difficulties. These were also days embroidered with historic events of epochal significance in the development of our people's revolutionary struggle. During this historic period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unified leadership with regard to all aspects of the revolutionary movement in our country was firmly guaranteed, and the popular masses' struggle for independence was victoriously advanced along a new path elucidated by the *chuche* idea. Thus every page in the history of the popular masses' struggle has clearly been engraved with the revolutionary achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the anti-Japanese heroine and the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter.

Following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, Comrade Kim Chong-suk brilliantly embroidered the chronicle of the Korean revolution with heroic struggles and exploits, and registered immortal achievements in our people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation and in their cause for building a new fatherland.

The immortal achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the center of unity and the center of leadership, struggled for the fatherland's freedom and independence and for the people's genuine rights and happiness, devoting her all; and who fostered the basis for the brilliant future of the Korean revolution amid the formidable hardship of the revolution and firmly linked the generations of the revolutionary cause of *chuche*; have been cherished in the hearts of our people, and are now radiating brilliance. What occupies an important position in Comrade Kim Chong-suk's revolutionary achievements, which have been brilliantly engraved in the chronicle of the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, is that she demonstrated her indomitable heroic mettle and will and performed brilliant and militant exploits through bold military activity and, thus, made excellent contributions to strengthening and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

From early on Comrade Kim Chong-suk strengthened such semi-military organizations as Red Guards and juvenile agitation units and led them to turn out in the struggle to [words indistinct]. She also directly participated in the formidable guerrilla district defense battle and in the harassment operations to smash the winter offensive operations of the Japanese imperialists in 1933, and greatly contributed to the victory of these battle and operations.

On the arduous days when the extreme difficulty of obtaining food swept guerrilla districts due to the vicious economic blockage maneuvers of the Japanese imperialists and the maneuvers of leftist opportunists, factionalists, and flunkeyists reached an extreme stage, Comrade Kim Chong-suk not only devoted herself to the struggle to defend guerrilla districts while surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials, but also registered great achievements in revolutionizing the people in the areas under the control of the enemies and in founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces while rehabilitating destroyed revolutionary organizations.

The guerrilla districts which were established in the wide zone in east Manchuria thanks to the devoted struggle of the genuine Korean communists, including Comrade Kim Chong-suk, under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, performed outstandingly in their mission as the original bases of the Korean revolution and as the strategic strongholds of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the main forces of our revolution were further strengthened through the course of this rewarding struggle.

Throughout the entire period of her anti-Japanese armed struggle from the day when she joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], Comrade Kim Chong-suk took part in the main forces of the KPRA led by the great leader and registered brilliant exploits by actively participating in the military activity of implementing the KPRA's [word indistinct] plans and policies.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk participated in various battles organized and commanded by the great leader, including the (Noryong) battle, the (Chinansa) battle, the (Sogang) battle, and the (Musongyong) battle, smashed the enemies' attempts at every stage with her indomitable fighting spirit, excellent resources, and perfect marksmanship, and thus brilliantly realized the [word indistinct] of the headquarters.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk's outstanding resourcefulness and indomitable mettle in having fought her way through the sea of flames in the bloody battles for national liberation were fully displayed in numerous battles, including the historic combat operations into the homeland, the turning maneuvers by a large force, the operational activities by a small force, and the operations for national liberation, and these numerous battles which have been brilliantly recorded in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle reflect Comrade Kim Chong-suk's heroic exploits.

The slogans and struggle documents—which members of the KPRA, including Comrade Kim Chong-suk, left in the area of northern and central Korea, including the secret camp in Mt Paektu, during the days of the heroic struggle against the Japanese imperialists and for national liberation—not only encouraged the Korean people, who were being oppressed and were groaning, to have hope and courage for national liberation, but also vigorously inspired them to struggle against Japan.

These slogans and struggle documents clearly expressed the greatness of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean communists. The immortal slogans and letters, including "The star of the general has risen on Mt Paektu," "The star of the general defends the whole land of Korea," "Let all of the Korean heroes who are in rags and treated contemptuously rise up in the anti-Japanese war," "We oppose the treatment of women as inferior to men," and "Long live the liberation of women," are the assets for the ages which will further glorify the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party and vigorously inspire our people to rise up in the struggle for the country's reunification and for the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Indeed, the revolutionary achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-suk—who made great contributions to achieving the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by participating in many battles, smashing the Japanese imperialist aggressors, to achieve national liberation and the freedom and liberation of the people and, thus, by performing the immortal militant exploits—will shine forever, together with the history of our people's glorious revolutionary struggle.

What occupies another important position in the immortal achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-suk is that she energetically developed political and (?ideological) activity to implement the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution and its strategic policy and, thus, made great contributions toward strengthening the unity of ideological will among the ranks of the revolution and toward firmly deepening the foundation of the revolution among the masses in the wide area of (?northern Korea).

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who accumulated rich experience and achievements in political work through the course of guiding the work of the children's teams and the Communist Youth League, not only continuously expanded and strengthened the movement of the anti-Japanese united national front and the anti-Japanese armed struggle even after she joined the armed ranks, but also energetically developed the struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's strategic line in accelerating preparations for founding the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk participated in numerous underground operations, revolutionized villages which were under the control of the enemy, and organized many revolutionary organizations and mass organizations through her proficient skill of organizing the masses, her resourcefulness in adapting to circumstances, her indomitable fighting spirit, her strong organizational capability, and her noble and virtuous character. She also fostered numerous revolutionary core elements amid the arduous underground struggle.

According to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's strategic policy, numerous KPRA detachments, and its political operation agents, were sent not only to the area of northern Korea, but also to the area of central Korea,

including Tokchon, Yangduk, Pyongyang, Haeju, Pyoksong, and Kuwolsan, to conduct activities in the early thirties and the late forties. Thus, the Korean revolution effected a constant upsurge. On these historic days Comrade Kim Chong-suk, according to the duty assigned by the respected and beloved comrade commander, went to Tochoelli, (Changpaek) County and Sinpa area in the homeland, organized there the masses of all strata into organizations under the Fatherland Restoration Society, and built party cells with the revolutionary core elements. Thus she carried out outstanding activities.

In particular, in 1938 Comrade Kim Chong-suk, using Sinpa and Pungsan areas as strongpoints, went to various areas in Chagang Province, South Hamgyong Province, and Yanggang Province, including Nammin, Puchon, (Sinhung), Yonggwang, Pukchang, Iwon, Tanchon, Huichon, and Samsu. There, she expanded organizations of the party and the Fatherland Restoration Society and firmly rallied the masses of all walks of life, ranging from mine workers to Chondoists, under the banner of the anti-Japanese struggle. Moreover, in the arduous period during which, with the occurrence of the Hyesan incident, the Japanese imperialists' fascist repression was further strengthened and, consequently, a war-like atmosphere was created throughout the country, Comrade Kim Chong-suk went to (Taejinpyong), Pochon County, and brilliantly carried out the work of restoring revolutionary organizations and rallying the popular masses. As a result, the strategic task to vigorously carry out the movement of the anti-Japanese united national front, as well as preparations for founding the party, was outstandingly resolved.

After that, Comrade Kim Chong-suk energetically developed the activities of implementing the strategic policy set forth at the historic (Kuksapom) meeting. In June 1939 Comrade Kim Chong-suk, at the risk of her own life, went to Yonsa area in North Hamgyong Province, where white terror swaggered and bullied. There, she protected revolutionary organizations from the Japanese imperialists' wholesale arrests and organized the Yonsa area committee of the Fatherland Restoration Society and the Yonsa area committee of the party. In September of the same year, she went to this area again and firmly developed organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society there into iron-willed revolutionary organizations.

Of late, in various areas in northern Korea, including Yonsa, the slogans "The legendary hero Kim Il-song and the heroine Kim Chong-suk were here," "Long live Kim Chong-suk, the heroine of the anti-Japanese struggle for independence, who is (?spreading) the sun rays of Kim Il-song," and "Let us hand down the exploits performed by the heroine Kim Chong-suk to posterity," were discovered. Thereby the struggle achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-suk have been clearly proven by documentary material. This has further enhanced our people's national dignity and revolutionary honor.

Indeed, the immortal achievements registered by Comrade Kim Chong-suk in expanding and developing the movement for national liberation in northern Korea and in the other areas in the homeland, and in realizing the cause of founding the party through her bold underground activities and her skillful operations with the masses in defiance of the tight security of the enemies, shine brilliantly in the history of our party's glorious revolution.

What occupies a special position in the revolutionary achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-suk is that she made valuable contributions toward consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche in developing an active struggle for the implementation of the line of building a new Korea, as set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Even under the difficult circumstances following national liberation, when the prevailing situation was complicated and the maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad of all forms were constantly unscrupulous, our people were able to firmly adhere to the great leader's line of building a new fatherland, and were able to brilliantly implement it. The achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-suk pervaded this struggle, as she energetically developed activities for the achievement of the cause of building the party, the country, and the army.

At the time when the whole country was filled with the joy of national liberation and the entire nation seethed with infinitely deep emotion and joy, in 1945, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk devoted herself to the solidity of the party and the building of a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign state; she displayed the fighting spirit and zeal of having traversed the arduous road of the anti-Japanese struggle and having upheld and followed the line of building a new fatherland elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In firmly rallying the broad masses, including the working class, around the party; in vigorously leading the mass movement, including the movement for general mobilization [word indistinct]; and thus, in constantly enhancing the masses' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness, Comrade Kim Chong-suk reliably guaranteed the successful implementation of various democratic reforms.

During the situation right after the national liberation, when the country was divided in two and the confrontation between the democratic forces and the reactionary forces was acute, rallying the broad patriotic and democratic forces under the banner of democracy was an important strategic task which arose in achieving victory in the revolution. Upholding and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of firmly uniting the entire nation and pooling the strength of all the people, Comrade Kim Chong-suk vigorously pushed ahead with the work of rallying the working people under organizations by occupation and by social stratum. She made excellent contributions thereby to forming a

united democratic national front including patriotic, democratic forces of all walks of life on the basis of a worker-peasant alliance.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk also registered immortal achievements in the work of developing the Korean women's movement and educating and fostering the reserve unit of the revolution. During the arduous days of the anti-Japanese struggle, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, under the guidance of the great leader, not only firmly deepened the foundation of the Korean communist women's movement built by Kang Pan-sok [Kim Il-song's mother], but also energetically carried out her activity of realizing the great leader's ideology and plan with regard to the emancipation of women.

After the national liberation, Comrade Kim Chong-suk rectified in a timely manner the biased tendency according to which some functionaries of the Korean Democratic Women's Union [KDWU] carried out the work of the union in [words indistinct] manner and carried out the work only with those women living in urban areas and on the streets, turning away from the interests of the broad segments of working women. Thus, she vigorously led the work of strengthening and developing the KDWU founded by the great leader into a militant mass organization.

The indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk also made outstanding contributions to raising our youths and children, the hope of the future of the fatherland, to become reliable persons in charge of our revolutionary cause. Firmly preparing the new generations of the revolution was not only a realistic requirement of our revolution, which had to wage an arduous and protracted struggle, directly confronting the powerful Japanese imperialists, but was also an important task for reliably guaranteeing the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the future development of our revolution.

Upholding and following the lofty intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who said that strengthening the work of communist children's teams constitutes precisely strengthening the Communist Youth League and, furthermore, deepening the foundation of the party, Comrade Kim Chong-suk devoted herself to raising children—who will be responsible for the future of the fatherland as leaders of the children's teams in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—to become iron-willed fighters and young revolutionaries amid the trials of the revolutionary struggle. During the period of building a new fatherland, she, as the mother of new generations, meticulously looked after overall educational work for the new generations, ranging from the construction of buildings of Kim Il-song University, the first university of the people, and of Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute, an institute for the bereaved children of revolutionaries, to training and education for students at schools of all levels, including Hamhung Junior High School.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Chong-suk's devoted struggle and warm love, the new generations were able to grow up firmly and to become young revolutionary fighters and the reliable reserves of our revolution.

Clearly engraved in every step taken by Comrade Kim Chong-suk during the 20 years since the bloody, sacred anti-Japanese struggle, a period that was replete with unprecedented difficulties and during which she created the most shining epic of loyalty and feats in the history of our national liberation struggle and the communist movement, are the noble revolutionary spirit and immortal struggle exploits that we all should assume as guidelines and emulate on the path of struggle for the perfection of the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader.

Without Comrade Kim Chong-suk's noble virtues, it is impossible to conceive of her immortal exploits, achieved as a result of her noble devotion to the single-minded promotion of the great leader's revolutionary cause, for the indefinite prosperity of our fatherland and for our people's freedom and happiness.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk was an outstanding communist revolutionary warrior, who embodied the most noble ethos in her clear-cut stand to honor the revolutionary leader, in her spirit of devoted service to the fatherland and people, in her high sense of responsibility for her revolutionary duty, in her love and sense of obligation toward her comrades, and in her noble virtues.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk—assuming it as her revolutionary duty, and with a sense of obligation, to loyally honor and follow the great leader, who was exploring the fate of the fatherland and people in the vanguard of our revolution—remained singlemindedly loyal to the leader under any and all grave difficulties, and under any adverse circumstances.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk's loyalty to the leader was visibly demonstrated in her assumption of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideas and lines as articles of faith, and in her resolute defense and safeguarding of them.

With a firm conviction that the great leader's revolutionary ideas alone were the most correct ideas, capable of rescuing the fate of the country and people, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, insisting that learning is more precious revolutionary food than eating, read the great leader's immortal works to the point where the pages became tattered, even on her treacherous marches, even with only the light of bonfires in camps, and even during the arduous days of carrying out her duty of underground operations. She developed a great understanding of the profound revolutionary ideas expressed in the works, and resolutely defended and safeguarded them at the risk of her life.

Because she cherished the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideas and lines as articles of absolute faith, Comrade Kim Chong-suk staged from a secret cottage on

Mt (?Chongbong) an intransigent struggle head-on against the betrayers of the revolution, who tried to belittle the leader's revolutionary ideas during the period of arduous marches when our revolution was going through a grave trial. As a result, she resolutely defended and safeguarded the leader's ideas and lines, and seeing through, with her high and sharp political judgment, the acts of the turncoats who were intimidated before the enemies' counterrevolutionary offensive in the snow-covered forest of (?Pongpija), she exposed and smashed them in a timely manner.

Appearing at a lecture meeting in [name indistinct] in April, 1939—organized to sternly condemn the betrayers and backsliders of the revolution—Comrade Kim Chong-suk said: Let us defend the comrade commander's revolutionary ideas at the risk of our lives. This is our most noble and honorable duty.

Reflected in these words is Comrade Kim Chong-suk's steely will to resolutely defend and safeguard the great leader's revolutionary ideas under any circumstances and at all times. Comrade Kim Chong-suk's noble ethos was to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the respected and beloved leader's orders and directives in a timely manner, and without the slightest deviation.

Upon the orders of the respected and beloved comrade commander, Comrade Kim Chong-suk carried out her duty in making several hundred winter military uniforms ahead of schedule, overcoming all manner of difficulties and ordeals, and thereby wonderfully guaranteeing the (?combat activities) of the unit. She spent a severe winter in a virgin forest distant from headquarters, taking care of the old and weak, and she satisfactorily carried out her mission of operating behind the enemies on her own, without any help from others, at the risk of her life. All such activities are brilliant examples of her unconditional loyalty to the great leader's orders.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk's shining example, set in her implementation of the leader's orders and directives, has been accepted as a norm by the revolutionary ranks to the point where all of the revolutionary warriors regard the leader's orders and directives as unbending rules and implement them to the end without condition. As a result, her example has become a noble tradition of the ranks.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk's unending loyalty to the leader of the revolution had its highest expression in her devoted struggle to protect the great leader and to guarantee the leader's personal safety.

Not only did Comrade Kim Chong-suk uphold and follow the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation as well as the great leader of the Korean revolution, but she also set a noble example of risking her life without hesitation for the sake of the leader's personal safety and health and long life.

Because she cherished as an article of her invariable faith the conviction that the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guarantees the bright future of the

Korean revolution, and that only when the leader is healthy can the fatherland and people survive and prosper, Comrade Kim Chong-suk always regarded defending the safety of the revolutionary headquarters as an immutable principle of her life, and for the rest of her lifetime she played the role of guard and security person for the respected and beloved leader, with no one to take turns standing guard for his personal safety.

Even during battles or a march, Comrade Kim Chong-suk always paid keen attention to the safety of the headquarters, and when choosing a site for a camp, she carefully took into consideration its location and geographical characteristics, not allowing even the smallest crack in the safety of the headquarters.

Even at the critical, dangerous moment in the middle of [name indistinct] battle—the enemies' bullets went through the tin bowls sitting atop knapsacks—Comrade Kim Chong-suk darted, without a moment's hesitation, toward the enemies who were rushing toward the headquarters and destroyed them after luring them away to a different place. In [name distinct] battle, spotting the enemies who were lurking toward the headquarters, Comrade Kim Chong-suk rose to confront them by herself, without even a moment's hesitation, and defended the great leader.

Thanks to the faithful loyal guard-warriors who—with an unwavering conviction that they could not afford to make a single mistake, even once every thousandth time, when it came to the defense of the revolutionary headquarters—defended the safety of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in every bloody struggle against the cunning enemies by making their bodies a fortress and shield, the leader was able to brush aside any kind of crafty maneuver of the enemies at home and abroad, and grave ordeals at every step, in order to lead the chuche revolutionary cause on a victorious path, standing firmly in the vanguard of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk was an ardent patriot and a true daughter of the people who showed endless love for the fatherland and people and displayed the spirit of devoted service to them.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk—who loved her fatherland more than anybody else, and felt a stronger attachment to it as she had left her native home while she was still young, and had overcome the great sorrow after her whole family had been mercilessly sacrificed by the Japanese imperialists—thanks to her strong patriotism and tenacity went through the arduous marches, crossing steep mountains and treacherous passes, and through the hard-fought showdown battle sites, where the enemies' bullets rained down, drawing courage at the prospect of the fatherland, which she was convinced would endlessly prosper with the people as its masters.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who went through the fiery seas of bloody battles driven by a desire to alleviate the misfortune and suffering of the people, went to a silk mill following national liberation, with her warm love for the

people, and paid keen attention to the work, lifestyle, and health of the mill employees. Visiting farm villages and fishery communities, she helped them transplant the rice seedlings and taught the poor fishermen in detail how to improve their living.

Indeed, throughout her revolutionary life, Comrade Kim Chong-suk proved with her own noble example that the Korean communists are the most ardent patriots and the most faithful servants of the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk was a resolute communist revolutionary who carried the indomitable revolutionary spirit and a high form of the revolutionary view of the organization.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk cultivated her iron will amid the flames of grave struggles, and demonstrated it highly in every step of the struggle with her endless loyalty to the revolution and with her firm conviction of certain victory in mind.

In the unprecedentedly arduous and grave days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that accompanied unending combats, marches, all manner of cold weather, and hunger, Comrade Kim Chong-suk never once hesitated or backed down in the face of difficulties and trials, and always resolutely fought to the end for the victory of the revolution.

Convinced from the day she took part in the revolutionary struggle that apart from the revolutionary organization, one cannot hope to be under the leadership of the leader or enjoy the everlasting sociopolitical life, Comrade Kim Chong-suk always thought of the revolutionary organizations ahead of everything else, under all circumstances, and thoroughly subordinated all else to the organization and revolutionary interests.

"Be at ease. I will be dying. However, the organization will survive. I send to you 2 won, all I have in my possession. Please use it as fund for the organization."

This, a letter she wrote after she had been arrested by the enemies while carrying out her underground operations, expecting that she would die, is a demonstration of the high degree of her view of the organization. This example of her noble revolutionary view of the organization teaches us that the life of a revolutionary is indeed a genuine life that makes the everlasting sociopolitical life shine.

The noble revolutionary sense of obligation and love for comrades-in-arms in sharing among them the same aspirations, and weal and woe, in the struggle fought on the revolutionary path, were the noble virtues that Comrade Kim Chong-suk strongly displayed in the course of overcoming with her comrades the treacherous, thorny obstacles of the struggle ever since she had embarked upon the revolutionary path.

Even during a period of severe starvation when the people were eating soup made of bark, Comrade Kim Chong-suk gave to her comrades cake made of pine

endodermis which she was supposed to eat herself; she gave her cotton-padded winter clothes to her colleagues and endured the cold in thin clothes during the winter; and with unchanging love she looked after some of her colleagues who were unjustly accused of being members of Minsaengdan, firmly trusting them as revolutionary comrades-in-arms. Her noble comradeship as such still strikes chords in our hearts even today.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who had a keener revolutionary sense of obligation based on comradeship, never forget even for a moment about her colleagues who had been sacrificed while fighting together in the revolutionary struggle; she looked after their survived families more warmly than her own blood relatives, guiding them so that they could tenaciously live and struggle as reliable successors to the revolution, taking over the will of their parents.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Chong-suk's was a noble and rewarding lifetime, during which she achieved immortal accomplishments before the fatherland and revolution; she achieved the most glorious lifetime, shining as a model of loyalty to the leader, in the chronicles of the struggle for completing the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader. Our people therefore took great pride in upholding a great female communist revolutionary, regarding it as a great happiness, and ardently hoped that she could remain forever in our midst and guide us as an eternal banner of loyalty.

However, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who in all her life so ardently hoped for the fatherland to be boundlessly prosperous and for people to be happy, in the course of struggling left us so young, at the age of only 32, on 22 September, 1949.

The death of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and a great female revolutionary who devoted her life to the sacred struggle for national liberation and the people's freedom and happiness on the revolutionary path guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was a great sorrow, beyond comparison to our people, and an irrevocably great loss to our revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk's life was short, but because of her immortal accomplishments before history and the revolution, the chuche revolutionary cause is tirelessly developing from generation to generation with a clear vision toward the bright future, and our people have become proud and dignified as a people blazing the socialist and communist path under the tested leadership of the party center.

The revolutionary life and great struggle accomplishments of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who made such a precious contribution to our shining revolution today and to its brilliant future, is being cherished in the hearts of our people more warmly with the passage of time, and will remain forever alive in parallel with the history of our fatherland that is boundlessly prospering along the chuche path.

Comrades: The chuche revolutionary cause upheld throughout her lifetime by Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, is now advancing tirelessly at the high level of the developing revolution of patterning society after the chuche idea under the leadership of the party; and a more dazzling, brighter future is now unfurling before our people.

Today we face the historic task to complete the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, from generation to generation, by more vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction, based on the brilliant anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To resolutely defend and safeguard our party's glorious revolutionary traditions and to brilliantly inherit and develop them is a decisive guarantee for the victory of our revolution and an indispensable demand for completing to the end the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation.

All the party members and working people should resolutely defend and safeguard the chuche revolutionary traditions, the historical roots and noble revolutionary treasure of our party; should inherit and develop them with purity from generation to generation; should brilliantly embody them in all areas of the revolution and construction.

To emulate the fallen anti-Japanese martyrs' endless loyalty to the great leader is an important demand that arises in arming ourselves firmly with the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party.

Modeling ourselves on the noble ethos of the fallen anti-Japanese martyrs, including the ardent communist revolutionary warrior and female revolutionary Comrade Kim Chong-suk, we should become chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are endlessly faithful to the chuche revolutionary cause, who resolutely defend and safeguard the party and leader, and who struggle to thoroughly implement the party's lines and policies.

All the party members and working people should more firmly defend their revolutionary stand in the face of today's tense and complicated situation, advance under the banner of imbuing society with the chuche idea and the three revolutions, firmly maintain their revolutionary principles designed to strengthen the party's leadership, and carry out to the end the socialist and communist cause by thoroughly implementing the demands of the Chongsan-ri methods and the Taean work system.

In order to bring better to flower the lifetime aspirations of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who devoted her life to bringing the freedom and happiness to the people, we should actively accelerate the great socialist march movement on the strength of mighty unity under the leadership of the party, and should produce a breakthrough toward

improving the people's standard of living by rapidly developing the machine tool industry and electronic and automation industry and by implementing the party's lines on the light industrial revolution.

Reunifying the divided country and asserting national sovereignty on a national scope is the supreme task of our party and people. All the people in the country should hasten the realization of this longstanding national desire at an early date by smashing the plots of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to fabricate two Koreas and their maneuvers for provoking a new war, and by more vigorously staging the sacred patriotic struggle for anti-U.S. national salvation and independent reunification based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity and on the proposals for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

The revolutionary cause of our people who are advancing under the revolutionary banner of the ever-victorious chuche idea, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, is invincible and indomitable.

Let us all vigorously advance, struggling for the independent reunification of the country, for the complete victory of socialism, and for the final completion of the chuche revolutionary cause, by rallying firmly around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

### **O Chin-u Meets With PRC Military Delegation**

*SK0310111089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1101 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, met and had a friendly talk with the visiting military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Liu Huaqing, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were generals of the Korean People's Army Chon Mun-sop and Yi Tu-ik and military attache of the Chinese Embassy here Wang Dahui.

### **PRC Secretary Meets Visiting DPRK Artists**

*SK3009054089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0501 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing September 28 (KCNA)—The Chinese people and the people of the DPRK have militant friendly relations with each other and China sets great store by these relations between China and Korea.

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said this on September 28 when he met leading members and main actors and actresses of the visiting DPRK art troupe.

Noting that he was happy to see a performance given by the DPRK artistes, he said: I hope you will convey to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il the fact that we were especially here to see the performance this evening.

#### **Yi Chong-ok, Delegation Return From PRC**

SK0310113189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1109 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president, flew back home today after attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China.

It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and other officials concerned and Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

#### **Chinese Painting Exhibition Opens in Pyongyang**

SK0110004289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1511 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—An exhibition of Chinese paintings by young and middle-aged painters of China opened in Pyongyang on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of People's Republic of China.

Put on display are some 70 pieces of fine art works produced by young and middle-aged painters in Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Jilin Provinces vividly depicting the landscape of the homeland and the life of people.

The opening ceremony took place today at the Korean Art Gallery.

Present at the ceremony were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and officials concerned and working people in the city.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan and his embassy officials and the delegation of the Chinese painting exhibition were also present.

The ceremony was addressed by Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol and Ambassador Wen Yezhan.

The speakers noted with pleasure that the Chinese painting exhibition was opened on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China and expressed the belief that the exhibition would contribute to expanding and developing the friendship and cultural exchange between the peoples and painters of the two countries.

Then, the participants saw the exhibits.

#### **Korean Group in Japan Supports Reunification**

SK0110101189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0800 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in a statement on September 30 warmly welcomed and supported in the name of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan the proposal for the convocation of a consultative conference for national reunification which was advanced at a joint meeting of the authorities, political parties and organizations in the northern half of Korea for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, considering it a patriotic initiative made out of a noble desire to make a new breakthrough for national reunification by bringing together the strength and wisdom of the whole nation.

It is high time the North and the South stopped confining themselves to bringing forward reunification proposals separately but supplemented them with each other, completed them and thus adopted one reunification proposal reflecting the demand and will of the nation, the statement said, adding:

The consultative conference proposed by the joint meeting indicates a most reasonable and realistic way of resolving this urgent problem of the present time.

There is no doubt that if the proposal for the convocation of the consultative conference for national reunification is carried into practice and a nationwide agreement is reached on the way of reunifying the country, it will open a new phase in the resolution of the reunification problem of our nation and be one more epochal event since the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification.

We sincerely hope that the authorities, political parties and organizations of South Korea will actively respond to the DPRK's negotiation proposal which is of epochal significance in accomplishing the great cause of the nation and thus make a worthy contribution to realizing at an early date the ardent desire of the entire fellow countrymen for national reunification, the statement declared, and stressed:

The entire Koreans in Japan, firmly determined to accomplish the cause of reunification in the near future, will firmly unite with the people in the Northern half of the country and in South Korea and Koreans abroad as one nation so as to make the new negotiation proposal of the DPRK a success and will continue forcefully advancing in the future in step with the grand march of the entire fellow countrymen toward reunification.

**Rev Mun Ik-hwan Testimony Reported***SK0110002489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1500 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The Japanese publication Korea Report No. 8 conveyed what Rev. Mun Ik-hwan said at the third hearing June 26 held by the South Korean fascist clique.

It is a shame to our nation, Mun Ik-hwan said, that an uninvited guest intruded and has been defending for 45 years the line he drew for his own sake, refusing to erase it. The pains of the incidents of April 19 (the 1960 resistance), Pusan (the October 1979 resistance) and Kwangju (the May 1980 Kwangju uprising) all originated from the division, he stressed.

Mun asked what was wrong when he had been to Pyongyang with a view to terminating the shame and tragedy of the 45 years of division.

The troubles of workers and their families and farmers all emanate from the division, said the pastor, adding that he had been to Pyongyang to remove the division and build a society where they would live a life worth humanity.

He said:

I wished I could block with my own body the deadly march of young people who laid their precious youth on the altar of the nation, holding the nation dearer than their own wealth and glory. So, I visited Pyongyang, making a hole on the wall of division, though it meant a violation of the existing "National Security Law."

The July 4 joint statement confirms that the North and the South belong to one nation and stipulates that the two sides should not slander each other. The statement was agreed upon by the North and the South.

Nevertheless, the "administration" invokes the "National Security Law" against the democratic forces aspiring after reunification. My visit to the North was also aimed at exposing the hypocrisy and deception of this "law".

**Japanese 'Arms Buildup' Denounced***SK3009060089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0510 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Defence Agency Director of Japan Matsumoto said at a press conference that even if any socialist country reduces the defence spending, Japan would not cut its military appropriations because its arms buildup program has not been implemented. And the marine "Self-Defence Force" of Japan is joining the United States Navy in a large-scale military exercise on the surrounding waters of Japan for 16 days from September 29.

NODONG SINMUN Saturday denounces this as an act against the trend toward disarmament and detente and a

grave challenge to the DPRK and other socialist countries which make efforts for peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

The signed commentary says:

The Japanese reactionaries are working hard to build a military power which would back by military means their wild ambition for the revival of the old colonial empire in the Asian-Pacific region, raising ridiculous outcries over the creation of "a formidable military threat" in the Far East.

No country in Asia threatens Japan. The DPRK and other socialist countries in Asia are practically reducing their armed forces and call for turning this region into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The shrill cry raised by the Japanese reactionaries over "military threat" is nonsense and a sophism to justify their arms buildup and war preparations.

They have designated the Korean peninsula as the immediate target of overseas aggression. They are building up their armed forces and staging military maneuvers with the Korean peninsula as the first target of strike.

Japan must not follow the line of overseas aggression in collusion with U.S. imperialism but act in favor of peace and security in this region from an independent position.

**JSP Party Official Supports Reunification***SK0110103889 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0828 GMT 1 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The proposal for the convocation of a consultative conference for national reunification put forward at a joint meeting of the authorities, political parties and organizations in the northern half of Korea for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a logical, reasonable and realistic one to accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea, said Yuzuru Shimazaki, secretary general of the special committee for measures on Korean affairs of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and member of the House of Representatives who is heading a delegation of the committee to Korea, at a press conference on September 30.

This consultative conference to be attended not only by the authorities, political parties, groupings and all social standings in the North and the South but also by individual personages at home and overseas may have widespread debates on various good ways helpful to the peaceful reunification of the country, he said, and went on:

If the politicians in the North and the South take an active part in the debates on ways of achieving reunification at the consultative conference for national reunification, transcending differences in ideology, system and idea, they will be able to reach a good agreement.

Branding the South Korean authorities' scheme to penalize woman student Yim Su-kyong on various "charges" as unreasonable, he expressed full support and solidarity for her heroic struggle.

He evinced the resolution to further step up activities of the JSP special committee for measures on Korean affairs in keeping with the circumstances of daily growing sentiments of the Korean nation for reunification.

#### **Kye Ung-tae Meets JSP Delegation**

*SK2909234589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
2200 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary on the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today with the delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean affairs of the Japan Socialist Party led by Yuzuru Shimazaki, general secretary of the committee and member of the House of Representatives.

Present on the occasion was Kim Yang-gon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

#### **Libya Awards Order to Kim Il-song**

*SK0410055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0448 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Libya decided to award the Order of the Great September First Revolution First Class to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The decision was adopted at a central meeting held on September 30 in the presence of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, to confer orders upon the faithful heroes, freedom fighters and other innovators and people who distinguished themselves on an Arab and international scale for the cause of mankind and national liberation.

The meeting highly praised the feats of the great President Kim Il-song, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and author of the theory on self-reliance, who wisely led the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of Korea and defeated the U.S. imperialists, and decided to award the order of the great September First Revolution first class to him.

#### **Soldiers' Meeting Marks CSSR Anniversary**

*SK0310112589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1103 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting was held today at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Song Man-chol belongs to mark

the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy here were invited to the meeting. Speeches were made at the meeting.

#### **Technology Protocol With Cuba Signed**

*SK2909235589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
2211 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—A protocol of the 13th meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee between the governments of the DPRK and the republic of Cuba was signed here today.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission and minister of foreign trade, and other officials concerned, and on the Cuban side were the members of the Cuban Government delegation led by Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade, and Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban ambassador to Korea.

The protocol was signed by Kim Tal-hyon and Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz.

A protocol on commodity exchange for 1990 and a protocol of the 13th meeting of the Scientific-Technological Subcommittee of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee between the governments of the two countries were also signed today.

#### **Kim Il-song Greets Guinean President**

*SK0110112689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0908 GMT 1 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea, on the 31st anniversary of the independence of Guinea, the national holiday of the Guinean people.

The Guinean people under the leadership of President Lansana Conte have made great progress in the efforts to promote national unity and reconciliation and achieve the reconstruction of the economy and national prosperity, notes the message, adding that the Korean people express firm solidarity with the Guinean people in the efforts to implement the programme of economic reconstruction.

The message expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop and sincerely wishes the Guinean president and people greater success in the future work for the independent development of the country.

**WPK Delegation Leaves; Senegal Group Arrives**

*SK0210234889 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1513 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—A party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Pang Song-un, vice-director of a department of its Central Committee, to visit Ethiopia and Tanzania and a delegation of the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs headed by its General Director Han Pong-ku to visit Bulgaria, left here today.

Meanwhile, a Pikine city friendship delegation of Senegal led by its Mayor Alioune Samb who is a member of the National Assembly, arrived in Pyongyang today.

**International Dance Seminar in Pyongyang Closes**

*SK0210054989 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0510 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—The international seminar and course for specialists in the art of dance from socialist countries which opened here on September 25 closed on October 1.

At the seminar delegates of various countries introduced the course of the development of dance art and successes and experiences gained in creation and scientific studies in their countries.

The Korean specialists in the art of dance gave explanatory lectures on the subject "On the Principle of the Alphabetic Dance Notation" and other subjects at the course.

They said that, in order to radically develop dance art on a scientific basis in compliance with the demand of developing reality, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the creation of the alphabetic dance notation based on perfect logic and popularity, formed a study group and clearly indicated the direction and ways of completing the alphabetic dance notation.

The alphabetic dance notation is a unique one in the history of the study of the dance notation, they pointed out, and stressed:

it is now displaying great vitality in the creation, dissemination and preservation of the folk dances of Korea.

The closing ceremony took place at the Pyongyang International Cinema House.

Speeches were made by the head of the Soviet delegation and the Vietnamese delegate at the closing ceremony.

They said that the current international seminar and course helped them clearly realise the effectiveness of the alphabetic dance notation in the development of folk dances and it would play a great role on a global scale in the future.

The alphabetic dance notation of Korea with scientific accuracy and popularity easy to understand, which was

created under the direct guidance of dear comrade Kim Chong-il, is a very precious wealth, they stressed.

The closing ceremony adopted a final report.

**South Korea****UN Command Deplores DPRK-USSR 'Secrecy'**

*SK0410030089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT  
4 Oct 89*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP)—The United Nations Command (UNC) in Korea accused North Korea Wednesday of raising tension in the region by holding secret naval exercises with the Soviet Union.

"Secrecy in conducting exercises does not build confidence," a UNC spokesman said.

Despite the North's emphasis on building confidence and reducing tension between North Korea and the UNC, the North Korean Navy joined the Soviets in a week-long combined naval fleet exercise in September without prior notification, he said.

The spokesman was commenting on the South Korean ministry's announcement on Monday that North Korea and the Soviet Union staged clandestine naval maneuvers in the East Sea late last month.

The ministry said the exercise, held annually since October 1986, involved 50-odd planes and 40 ships from the two countries, including about 20 aircraft and 30 ships from North Korea.

"The North Korean leadership missed an outstanding opportunity to put their words into action when they failed to provide prior notification of their combined exercise to the United Nations Command," the spokesman said.

"The UNC has routinely provided their North Korean counterparts prior notification of the annual combined U.S.-ROK (South Korea) defensive training exercise, Team Spirit," he said. The UNC has invited North Korea to observe the training.

The spokesman noted that North Korea has failed to agree to any of the UNC's proposals to reduce tension and build confidence, including "redemilitarizing" the Demilitarized Zone, halting "psychological operations" and reducing armed security guards in the Joint Security Area at the truce village of Panmunjom.

**North Buddhist Invitation To Be Conveyed 4 Oct**

*SK0310135989 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
3 Oct 89 p 1*

[Text] On 4 October, the government will convey to the North Korean side, through Panmunjom, a letter of invitation for 40 North Korean Buddhists to participate in a lotus lantern festival along the Han River; the

letter is signed by So Ui-hyon, chairman of the Council of the Korean Buddhist Orders, which represents 18 Buddhist orders.

A government official has disclosed that, unlike the question of inviting North Koreans to the 44th International Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church, the delivery of the letter of invitation to North Korean Buddhists will be arranged by the government because the festival is a domestic function.

Meanwhile, the Unification Board has revealed that until 3 October, one day before the opening of the International Eucharistic Congress, the North Korean side had failed to notify the Vatican of its intention to participate and to submit a list of participants.

#### **Eucharistic Congress Opens; No Word From North**

SK0410073689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT  
4 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP)—THE 44th International Eucharistic Congress opened here Wednesday under the theme of "Christ, our peace" with ceremonies for "world peace day."

About 10,000 Catholics from 100 countries, including Papal Legate Roger Cardinal Etchegaray and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, attended the peace day events at Olympic Park in southeastern Seoul. The formal congress runs from Thursday through Sunday. [passage omitted]

No word has been received from the 20 North Korean Catholics invited to attend the congress. [passage omitted]

#### **Progress Noted in Seoul's Bid for UN Membership**

SK0410020789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 4 Oct 89 p 2

[From the "News Analysis" column by staff reporter Kim Hye-won: "Seoul Bid for U.N. Admission Winning Support From Allies—Some Members Even Favor ROK's Separate Entry"]

[Text] Admission of South and North Korea to the United Nations has become a hot issue again this year at the ongoing 44th General Assembly session.

With Austria, a neutral country, at the head, over 20 countries including Japan, France, Peru, Argentina, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Somalia mentioned the issue of the Korean Peninsula in their keynote speeches to the session, some of which manifested support for Seoul's entry into the United Nations, separate from Pyongyang.

Several more countries are expected to join before the General Assembly session closes later this month.

But the warm wind now prevailing at the United Nations is not at all surprising. Events that happened in Seoul during the last months have given enough signals.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, soon after his inauguration last December, hinted on many occasions that he would push ahead with a diplomatic effort to obtain membership in the United Nations regardless of Pyongyang's position.

For the first time as a high-ranking Korean official, Choe openly separated the issue of the South's admission from that of North Korea, while he was addressing the World Affairs Council in San Francisco in July.

His attempt, at least formally, was a notable switch in the position of the Seoul government, which had long advocated the simultaneous entry of the two Koreas to the United Nations.

The Seoul visit by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Thomas Pickering in August indicated that Seoul's bid to join the United Nations was made in full consultation with the United States. While in Seoul, Pickering had talks with President No Tae-u and other leading government officials.

Choe told reporters after meeting with Pickering that the American assured him that he would assist Seoul in its effort to obtain U.N. membership.

In September, the South Korean representative to the United Nations distributed letters to delegates of the Security Council in which Seoul clarified its position on membership.

The first formal response from outside was from Austria. Its Foreign Minister Alois Mock came to Seoul in mid-September before his visit to the United Nations and declared his government's support for Seoul's position. He also pledged that he would speak of the support openly in international settings.

Mock kept his promise and led other allies of Korea in stating support during the General Assembly session.

Diplomatic observers in Seoul cite several factors favorable to Seoul's bid though many of them are still reluctant to predict Seoul's admission within a short period.

They say the prevailing superpower detente and concomitant tendency of stressing more pragmatic approaches in international relations rather than ideology will be helpful to South Korea.

They also cite, as a favorable factor, the enhanced status of South Korea in the international community, indebted to its rapid economic development which made it the world's 10th largest trading nation, and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The observers also point out the determination of the Seoul Government to ride the favorable conditions to achieve its goal. Choe earlier said the issue of admission

to the United Nations is one of the five areas which are given top priority in Korea's foreign policy.

The current move in Seoul for U.N. membership, however, is not aimed at obtaining exclusive membership. Rather Seoul wants its current efforts to be helpful in forcing North Korea to seek a simultaneous membership, which it believes would contribute to ensuring peace and stability on the peninsula.

Few Koreans would deny that the admission of Seoul would be a remarkable achievement in the diplomatic history of Korea. However, there are also concerns that such a one-sided push from the south may only deepen the confrontation between the two Koreas.

They say Seoul's approach, aimed at putting indirect pressure on Pyongyang, may be effective to some degree, but will inevitably cause confrontation, at least until Pyongyang totally gives up.

Pyongyang's recent response to the debate on the Korean issue at the United Nations strongly indicates such a possibility.

Pak Kil-yon, Pyongyang's U.N. representative, sent letters last week to the Security Council delegates explaining North Korea's opposition to the South's bid.

Pak wrote that separate admission of South and North Korea would freeze the current division and suggested that Korea's seat be given to a single state after the two have established a confederal republic as proposed by Pyongyang earlier.

Achievement of reconciliation with North Korea before actual attempts to join the United Nations is also important because the exclusive admission of Seoul to the organization would be practically difficult.

Future attitudes of China and the Soviet Union, to a lesser degree, are as much up to the attitudes of North Korea, as North Korean policies can be formulated by pressure from the two superpowers.

None of the three important actors in the final decision, the United States, China and the Soviet Union, mentioned the issue of the Korean Peninsula during the 44th General Assembly session.

Only U.S. President George Bush implicitly showed his support for Korea by letting Choe and his wife have seats at the head table along with the Soviet foreign minister and his wife and other top officials during a dinner he hosted in New York for delegates from all over the world.

#### **ROK To Seek Unilateral UN Entry**

*SK0310141589 Seoul YONHAP in English 1409 GMT  
3 Oct 89*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea plans to apply for unilateral entry to the United Nations next year as an interim measure until the reunification of the divided country, if North Korea continues to oppose

the simultaneous entry of both Seoul and Pyongyang, a ranking government official said Tuesday.

"Confirming strong support among many U.N. member nations during the 44th General Assembly this year, Seoul will seek its membership of the world body's general assembly next year, regardless of what Pyongyang may do," said the official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Until not long ago, South Korea did not push a plan for unilateral membership of the U.N., demanding the two Koreas make simultaneous entry to the world body.

"But we cannot permanently call for bilateral entry to the international body when Pyongyang keeps rejecting it," he said.

Confronted with the North's opposition, the South has recently often hinted that it will push ahead with diplomatic efforts to obtain membership in the United Nations regardless of Pyongyang's position.

North Korea claims U.N. membership would perpetuate the division of Korea and would heighten tension on the peninsula.

"As the mood for reunification later matures between the halves of the divided country, the South will withdraw from the membership for reentry to the body as one Korea," he added.

As a result of diverse diplomatic efforts during the General Assembly session, including submitting a report about rationale for Seoul's U.N. membership, about 70 nations have so far expressed support of Seoul's entry to the U.N., and more than 100 nations will consent to "our proposal during next year's U.N. General Assembly," he said.

#### **Two Universities Seek To Invite North Alumni**

*SK0410074389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT  
4 Oct 89*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (OANA-YONHAP)—Student councils at two prestigious private universities in Seoul have applied for government permission to invite North Korean students and the schools' alumni in North Korea to their annual sports meet.

In an application submitted Wednesday to the National Unification Board, the student councils of Korea University and Yonsei University said they want to invite 30 students and 20 alumni, 10 each, from North Korea to the festival, established in 1923.

"We will make the invitation free of politics so that it may be a student exchange with a pure purpose. We hope it will also contribute to national reunification," the application said.

The student council of Korea University suggested the invitation to Yonsei's Council Monday, and it was accepted the following day.

The meet, hosted by one of the universities alternatively since 1923, opens Oct. 10 and continues until Oct. 14.

If the government approves the invitations and if the North Koreans accept, two big ifs, it will be the first time North Korean students alumni have attended the meet since 1945, when the nation was split into the capitalist South and the communist North, the students said.

A joint preparatory committee will be formed Thursday after a news conference, according to the students.

The committee will arrange a meeting with the North Koreans at the truce village of Panmunjom on Oct. 13 and they will take part in the closing ceremony the next day, after which they will be taken on a tour of universities and tourist sites, the students said.

### North-South Military Negotiations Urged

SK0410035489 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean  
1 Oct 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Discussions on Reunification Should Be Conducted in a Flexible and Reasonable Manner—The Military Issue Should Be Included in Negotiations Without Fail"]

[Text] With the coming of fall, a spring breeze has been blowing in North-South relations, which were frozen for a long time. Working-level North-South Red Cross contacts have recently been resumed, and proposals for discussions for reunification have been actively advanced in Seoul and Pyongyang.

During the 28 September press briefing at the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Minister of the National Unification Board Yi Hong-ku said: "Ways to alleviate military tension can be discussed in order to bring an end to confrontation between North and South Korea (the 29 September edition of CHUNGANG ILBO). He also said: "Full-fledged Red Cross talks must be held immediately to let separated families exchange letters and find out whether their relatives are alive or not" and that "a general North-South agreement can be signed for the reunion of the separated families." The fact that Minister Yi, who had shown an inflexible attitude toward discussions on reunification in the wake of a political situation that has been dominated by security affairs for more than 5 months, assumed a productive attitude suggests a change of the policies toward North-South dialogue and exchange. It is also encouraging that he said that before a basic agreement is signed, an "agreement on passage" can be signed to let North Korean Catholics attend the 4 October World Eucharistic Congress.

No other high-ranking persons in authority in the government have advanced such a concrete proposal since the North-South dialogue began in 1971. On the very day when Minister Yi expressed this view, North Korea had its UN Mission make public a "letter to persons in authority, political parties, and social organizations in South Korea." In this letter, unlike in the past, North

Korea showed flexibility toward reunification formulas. It said: "Even though we think the proposal for the Koryo confederal system is the most realistic and reasonable, we are ready to hold open-hearted, sincere discussions on various other reunification proposals." A spokesman for the National Unification Board commented on this by saying, "We note the fact that North Korea advanced the proposal for a 'consultative conference for national reunification' right after the government advanced the proposal for achieving reunification through a Korean commonwealth."

It has become clear that the regimes of the North and South have a will to revive dialogue and to push ahead with exchange. How good it will be if the barrier of division gradually gives way with the Eucharistic Congress as an opportunity! The government also approved our Buddhists' plan for exchange. North Korea seems to accept this plan.

What is most important in discussions on reunification is an attitude in which responsible persons in charge of the regimes of the North and South respect the opposing side in the dialogue and flexibly and reasonably exchange views. Therefore, instead of insisting that only the "reunification formula through a Korean commonwealth" is absolutely correct, the government must assume a flexible attitude with which to discuss various other proposals.

Finally, military affairs must be placed without fail on the agenda for North-South negotiations. Holding dialogue on reunification or the settlement of peace while turning a blind eye to military affairs is wrong. We expect that as disclosed by the minister of the National Unification Board, military affairs will be immediately placed on the agenda for negotiations.

### DPRK Attempt To Lure Former Minister Reported

SK0410084789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT  
4 Oct 89

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP)—North Korea attempted to entice a former South Korean transportation minister to Pyongyang in June, the head of South Korea's intelligence agency said Wednesday. So Tong-kwon, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, told a National Assembly hearing that his agency had foiled a bid to lure Kim Sin, the eldest son of Kim Ku, a leader of the Korean provisional government during the Japanese occupation, to secretly visit Pyongyang.

The 67-year-old Kim, air force chief of staff and later transportation minister under the late president Pak Chong-hui, was approached by a Korean resident in the United States acting on North Korean orders, So said.

He said the 55-year-old woman, identified only as Sin, asked Kim to visit Pyongyang but was rebuffed. "I have no intention of visiting North Korea without approval from the government because all trips to and contact

with North Korea should be made through the government," Kim was quoted by So as telling Sin.

A Korean in China, a 68-year-old man called Choe acting on North Korean orders, asked Sin during one of her frequent trips to China to help arrange for Kim to visit Pyongyang during a meeting in the coffee shop of the Beijing hotel on June 3. Sin came to Seoul on June 23 to ask Kim if he was willing to make the trip, So said.

Kim instead suggested they meet each other in Beijing during a trip with a crew from KBS-TV to film a special program for the Aug. 15 anniversary of Korea's liberation from colonial rule. North Korea, upon learning of the trip, recalled Choe to Pyongyang to plot Kim's defection to Pyongyang, So said.

The North was so confident of success it was preparing a massive rally to welcome Kim, So added. The agency, which had learned of the North Korean plan and was closely watching developments, ordered Kim to return home in a hurry when the possibility of a kidnap attempt became a danger, So said. Kim cut short of his visit to China, returning from Nanjing on July 13 via Hong Kong, according to So.

So said Kim was chosen for his propaganda value. Pyongyang hoped to maximize the impact of a project to build a monument for Kim Il-song on the spot in the center of Pyongyang where he met Kim Ku, Kim's father, in 1948. Kim Ku visited Pyongyang for negotiations to prevent the division of the Korean peninsula shortly before the South and North set up separate governments. He was assassinated in Seoul the following year.

#### **Foreign Minister To Return To Seoul 2 Oct**

SK0110013389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 1 Oct 89 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung will return home tomorrow from his trip to the United Nations, where he attended the 44th session of the General Assembly.

During his eight-day stay, the minister also had talks with his counterparts from the United States, Japan, Hungary and from countries without diplomatic relations with Seoul, including Yugoslavia and Algeria. He sought their support for Korea's bid to join the United Nations.

Several of them, including the foreign ministers of France, Austria and Hungary, made supporting remarks in their speeches to the General Assembly.

#### **Exchange Policy To Avoid U.S. 'Blacklist'**

SK0410015689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Oct 89 p 10

[Report by staff reporter Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Within a couple of days, Washington will review Korea's foreign exchange policy to decide whether Seoul continues to "manipulate" its currency. But many analysts believe that Korea will be excused from the U.S. blacklist as Seoul has implemented significant measures to liberalize its capital, foreign exchange and money markets.

In addition, Seoul has implemented a partial deregulation of the foreign exchange determination system as a transit to full convertibility of the Korean currency.

Local exporters, economists and policy makers believe that American blacklisting Korea as currency exchange manipulator will fan anti-Americanism and amplify political and social instability. By branding Korea as a manipulator, the United States risks appearing insincere and arbitrary in its own commitments to correct global economic imbalances.

They argue that further won appreciation derived from U.S. pressures will bring recession to Korea and hurt the economic and security interests of the U.S. It may also send an inappropriate signal to the world by appearing to target the act of correcting imbalances, instead of creating them, they said.

They furthered that U.S. blacklisting will bring about economic recession, which will cut demand, imports and may permanently hamper Korea's market opening efforts. U.S. businesses will be among the first to suffer from such consequences, they added.

Korea can cite several statistics and data that indicate that its currency has "reached or exceeded equilibrium level" in checking external imbalances.

The International Monetary Fund concluded that Korea has no further reason to appreciate its currency. The message was confirmed in a recent meeting between Korea Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song and IMF staff during the IMF-World Bank conference.

In addition to the IMF, noted American economists such as William Cline, John Williamson and Bela Balassa of the International Institute for Economics and John, Y.T. Kurak, a professor of economics at the University of Denver, said that they see no clear evidence that the won is currently undervalued or that it has gone beyond the required level to correct external imbalances.

The state-funded Korea Development Institute has recently said that the won may be overvalued by 4 percent to 10 percent against the dollar and other major currencies. The Korea Foreign Trade Association indicated that the won was overvalued by 1.8 percent at the end of last year. It called on the government to depreciate its currency by more than 10 percent.

Currency appreciation may be singled out as one of the most disturbing factors that forced Korea to record deficits in the current and trade accounts in August.

After three and a half years of surplus, Korea's current account—the broadest measure of a nation's external

transactions—registered a deficit in August as imports hit a monthly high, overseas travel expenses soared and currency outflows increased.

During the first eight months of this year, Korea's trade surplus totalled \$2,290 million, compared with the Jan.-Aug. surplus of \$6,128 million last year. The Jan.-Aug. figures indicate that Korea's trade surplus with the United States amounted to \$3,044 million, a reduction of 43.7 percent from the same period of last year.

In August, Korea's exports to the United States declined by 6.7 percent while its imports from the U.S. expanded by as much as 23.1 percent.

Washington has designated Korea as a currency manipulator twice in the past as it believed that Korea was not only manipulating its currency but also restricting capital flow and delaying financial market liberalization.

But Korea has now a better track record in liberalizing its financial markets. Although the Finance Ministry declined to confirm this, Finance Minister Yi is said to have delivered a message to the United States, vowing to adopt further market opening measures.

In a few days, Korea will announce a drastic set of new market opening measures for improving business opportunities for foreign banks in Korea. The measures contain almost all those the American banks in Korea have demanded and many foreign bankers here are expected to welcome the measures wholeheartedly.

There are several instances of Korea pushing to deregulate its backward money, foreign exchange and capital markets.

Last month, banks were given the right to trade foreign currencies at their own discretion and foreign banks were granted full membership in the local money market. Seoul adopted partial capital market opening steps in August, allowing foreign holders of Korean convertible bonds overseas to trade them "overseas." Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song is said to have received a positive response in Washington when he had said Korea will stick to its timetable for opening the local stock market to foreign participation.

If the U.S. intention to blacklist Korea as a currency manipulator is to encourage Korea to dismantle what it called comprehensive capital and exchange controls that prevent market forces from asserting themselves in exchange rate determination, it has already fulfilled its objective, many analysts said.

The Korea Foreign Trade Association has pointed out "inherent fallacies" of the U.S. trade law that allows the U.S. Treasury Department to single out currency manipulators.

Under the U.S. law, Washington has three criteria in branding any country as a manipulator. But Korea has already met all of these three criteria even though the U.S. law lacks legitimacy and neutrality.

**Korea no more manipulates its country other than any other country:** All countries intervene in their currency markets or manipulate their currencies. Some, such as the United States, do this by means of buying or selling the currency in a free-floating system; Others such as Korea intervene by using administrative procedures. Both systems are permitted under the IMF rules. Economists generally agree that neither system, in and itself, should be construed as evidence of intent to gain an unfair advantage—It is no more difficult to keep a currency exchange rate "undervalued" under a free-floating system than under an administrative mechanism such as Korea's.

**Korea does not have significant or sustained surpluses:** While Korea in the past two years has recorded rather larger surpluses after almost four decades of chronic and massive trade deficits, these surpluses cannot be regarded as the significant imbalances which the United States is targeting.

**Korean policy is not intended to gain an unfair competitive advantage or to prevent balance of payments adjustments:** Washington should show that Korea's exchange rate policy causes Korean exports to be priced below the fair world market price or that Korean exporters receive more from exports than from domestic sales. But U.S. Treasury has failed to show any evidence so far.

To demonstrate that a country is preventing balance of payments adjustments, one has to put together a systematic balance of payments model which takes into account all of the country's unique economic characteristics. The U.S. Treasury also failed to do this.

Many analysts agree that a stronger currency puts downward pressure on inflation, makes available a wide variety of cheaper import goods to consumers and forces local firms to initiate structural reform to sharpen international competitiveness.

But at this stage, further U.S. pressure will deal a staggering blow to the fragile Korean economy, they concluded.

#### **U.S.-Resident Pastor Comments on Gospelization**

SK3009034589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
29 Sep 89 p 13

[Article by O Chung-sok from the "Drawing Room" column, based on his interview with Rev. O Un-chol, a U.S.-resident Korean pastor who visited Pyongyang 17-24 September]

[Text] I met Rev O Un-chol (65, pastor in charge of Hosanna Church in Los Angeles), president of the U.S.-resident Korean Association of Presbyterian Churches, who was in North Korea from 17 to 24 September to discuss the Pyongyang Gospelization Meeting of the Korean Nation which has been pushed ahead mainly by the ministers of the U.S.-resident Korean churches. During his stay in the North, Pastor O spent busy days

making a sermon at the Pongsudae Church in Pyongyang for the first time as a pastor from the South and observing the situation of churches in North Korea, and came to Seoul on his way back home.

He said: I will never forget the sensation I had when I made a sermon to some 300 believers in the North at the Pongsudae Church last week (24 September). I sat up late on the previous night thinking of a suitable subject for the sermon after being asked by a pastor from North Korea to make a sermon. I finally decided to speak on filial duty, a common national virtue transcending the ideals and systems. We shared a grace-filled hour in which nearly all who attended wept.

Pastor O's native place is in the coastal area of Hwanghae Province. He came to the South during the 4 January 1951 retreat, leaving his mother in the North. During his visit to North Korea he learned of the death of his mother and swallowed his sorrow, he said.

He said: The Pyongyang Gospelization of the Korean nation has been pushed ahead since the resolution of the pastors of the Korean churches in southern California was decided upon 2 months ago. Toward the end of August, Pastor Kim Ui-hwan from a Korean Presbyterian church in Los Angeles visited Pyongyang, agreed in principle with the delegates of the North Korean Christian churches on holding the meeting, and signed a provisional agreement. Reviewing the contents of the provisional agreement, I found that it contained too much political overtones touching on the issues over which the North and the South Korean authorities have conflicting views, such as reunification and national independence. Therefore, I visited Pyongyang to make a counterproposal to hold the gospelization meeting based on a pure Christian spirit.

According to Pastor O, he arrived in Pyongyang by train by way of Beijing, and was greeted at the railway station by Pastor Kang Yong-sok, chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean (?Christian Federation) and Pastor Ko Ki-chun, its secretary. Pastor O checked into the Koryo Hotel, and put forward a counterproposal of our side to the North Korean delegates on the gospelization meeting. The North Korean side instantly showed a negative reaction to it. The North Korean delegates suspected that Pastor O meant to revoke all of the previous provisional agreement and asked: "Why should we spend money to hold the meeting in Pyongyang if it is only to have the church goers of North and South Korea meet together and have a prayer meeting?" Pastor O said that he got the impression that the Pyongyang Gospelization Meeting, which was originally scheduled for 17 October this year and then for 10 May next year, is not likely to be held as scheduled.

Pastor O said: I could hardly understand their position of reluctance to hold a pure gospelization meeting, but I was glad, meanwhile, to ascertain that they acknowledged the existence of Christianity and the religious act of the believers.

He continued: I visited a North Korean theological seminary during my visit to the North. About 15 students were studying in the seminary. When they saw me, they asked me to send them books of theology in Korean. I was deeply impressed to see the pastors and believers all had deep religious faith. Seeing such deep religious faith in a society like North Korea, I was a little ashamed of our small religious faith.

### **ROK, PRC Fishermen Engaged in 'Secret' Barter**

SK0410022489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 4 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] Many Korean and Chinese Fishermen have been engaged in secret barter trade in apparent international waters off Shanghai, it was reported.

The Kyonghyang Sinmun reported yesterday that Korean fishermen offer watches and television sets to Chinese fishermen. In return, the Chinese gave them boxes of fish.

In a by-line story, the daily said a reporter watched barter trade aboard a Korean vessel 700 miles south of Cheju Island.

In the secret trading, which happened at 6 p.m. last Sept. 28, reporter Na Yong-sok said, the crew of the 60-ton Korean vessel gave 100 wristwatches, valued at 6,000 won apiece, and three second-hand color TV sets, which were worth 80,000 won each, to a Chinese boat.

From the Chinese vessel came some 50 boxes of flatfish, croaker and stingray, valued at about 3.5 million won in Korea. The trading was done through hand signals between the fishermen, Na said.

The fishermen parted, promising to meet again, he said.

The skipper of the Korean boat was quoted as saying that barter trade began when he gave his wristwatch to a Chinese fisherman at the latter's urging while fishing.

According to the unidentified skipper, the Chinese man gave him two boxes of fish. He said he would continue to swap electronic goods for fish.

Lately, Korean fishermen said, they also get Chinese wine.

They said the illegal barter trade began around May last year.

The reporter said the fishing boat has been engaged in such trading three or four times so far. Such Korean boats may total 50, he said.

A 42-year-old fisherman was quoted as saying that most barter trade takes place in seas 30 degrees north latitude and 123 degrees and 70 minutes east longitude.

**ROK, Japan, Taiwan Farm Groups' Joint Action**

SK3009012489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] Three farmers' organizations in Korea, Japan and Taiwan yesterday decided to take joint measures against pressure brought on by advanced countries including the United States to open their agricultural markets.

In a joint communique issued in Tokyo, heads of the three farmers' federations said the three countries are now "beset by similar agricultural problems such as the decline in farming families, pressure from the United States to liberalize imports of agricultural products and structural problems."

They decided to lobby their respective governments for joint action at the GATT Uruguay Round for international support, to prevent the liberalization of agricultural product imports.

According to an NACF spokesman, joint communique was signed by Han Ho-sun, president of the Korea National Agricultural Cooperative Federation, Wu Ming Chin, president of the Taiwan Farmers' Association, and Mitsugu Horiuchi, president of the Japanese Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives.

They agreed to send a mission organized jointly by the three organizations to the United States, Europe and other areas and invite missions from those countries as part of their plan to deter market opening pressure.

They will also hold symposia jointly for similar purposes and promote the exchange of farmers, officials and information to enhance mutual understanding.

The communique was adopted based on consultations among working-level officials in Taiwan March 10-11 to jointly cope with mounting U.S. pressure to open their agricultural markets.

**Cardinal Kim Advises on Nation at 'Crossroads'**

SK3009040789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT  
30 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan said Friday night that former President Chon Tu-hwan could save himself and the nation at the same time by sacrificing himself.

Appearing on an MBC-TV talk show, the cardinal said he has the same advice for President No Yae-u, suggesting it would solve problems created by the government's bloody suppression of pro-democracy protests in Kwangju in 1980 and the irregularities of Chon's administration.

Chon should have included in his apology to the people last year a promise to accept judicial action against him, Kim said.

Asked if Korea is in a crisis, he said the nation stands at a crossroads—one way leading to development as an advanced country and the other remaining as a developing country.

To get onto the road toward development, the government and politicians must give hope to the people, said the chief Catholic primate in Korea.

Touching on unification of the two halves of Korea, Kim said they cannot be reunited in a day but should be drawn together gradually and steadily through restoration of mutual trust and expansion of exchange.

**Opposition Demands Resignation of Prosecutor**

SK0110021189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 Oct 89 p 2

[Text] The two major opposition parties yesterday decided to demand the resignation of Prosecutor General Kim Ki-chun for his refusal to testify before the Labor Committee of the National Assembly.

The House panel voted on Sept. 18 to demand Kim's testimony before the session of the committee on Oct. 6 about the "abusive" use of prosecuting rights against striking workers.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, yesterday told reporters, "The Prosecutor-General's Office has given up its duty of political neutrality. They are the greatest obstacle in the way to democratization."

He added, "Our party will consider submitting a letter of resolution requesting the dismissal of the prosecutor general."

The Reunification Democratic Party pointed out that Prosecutor General's refusal to stand at the witness stand is an outright violation of the law governing House testimony and appraisal.

**NSP Loses Right To Probe Those Praising North**

SK3009013889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] will be stripped of the right to investigate the crime of encouraging and praising North Korea, a criminal act under the National Security Law.

Chief policymakers of the ruling and opposition parties came to an agreement on this Thursday.

With the agreement, the NSP will see its function visibly decreased since investigation of the crime takes up a large part of its domestic activities.

The agreement is viewed as being an important step with regard to the future function of the information agency because the bipartisan agreement paved a way for the

agency to be concerned only with countering the activities aimed at toppling the government at home and abroad.

The chief policymakers also agreed to do away with the information-coordination committee within the agency because of its ability to roll over other investigation authorities such as the Prosecutor-General's Office.

#### **DJP Denies Endorsing Prosecutor General Summons**

SK3009020689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "DJP's Denial"]

[Text] Despite an agreement among the floor leaders of the four parties, the government party announced yesterday that it would oppose Prosecutor-General Kim Ki-chun taking the witness stand before the Assembly Labor Committee next Wednesday.

Democratic Justice Party [DJP] spokesman Pak Hui-tae said after a meeting of key officers that the DJP floor leader has never agreed to endorse the earlier decision by the Labor Committee to summon the prosecutor-general as witness.

In a meeting presided over by Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun Thursday, floor leaders from the DJP and three opposition parties endorsed the Labor Committee plan to send the letter of summons to the chief prosecutor.

Under the Law on Testimony before the Assembly, a letter of summons should be sent to the witness seven days before the projected date of testimony.

The three opposition parties sought to interrogate the prosecutor-general on alleged abuse of police force in putting down labor disputes.

Sources in the DJP said that he DJP's announcement of its position opposed to Prosecutor-General Kim's giving testimony came following harsh criticism from within the administration.

#### **Chonminnyon Plan To Make New Party Praised**

SK3009020589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 89 p 8

[Editorial: "A Progressive Political Party"]

[Text] Some people affiliated with "Chonminnyon," or the National Alliance of Democratic Movements, a nationwide dissident group, are moving to form a progressive political party. When founded, it would, virtually, be the first such party in the nation's established political turf in nearly three decades.

In fact, progressive voices had long been choked as a taboo to many preoccupied, in their perspective, with the imperative of having to safeguard national security from being compromised by heterogeneous advocacy. Thus, the

nation's political format has been so arranged as to allow only those who basically espouse conservatism.

But the outburst of democratic demands that radically came to the fore two years ago, associated with divergent oratories, has blown the lid off this taboo. Chonminnyon was organized to embrace and propagate the progressive forces and ideas which had lurked behind the mere rhetoric of dissident activism. Progressive outcries found the street the only outlet, given no place on the established political forum. Their activism often seems to many as synonymous to the "Molotov cocktail," a nuisance threatening social tranquility. Indeed, the silent majority, anxious for social stability so they can lead secure lives, find themselves disagreeable to the radical *modus vivendi*. So, the progressive radicals, whatever their rhetoric, have been kept at a distance from the majority.

It must have been out of that perception that Chonminnyon decided a few days ago to endorse a move to inaugurate the projected progressive party. The promoters aim at elections due next year for the implementation of local autonomy in feeling the need to organize the party.

Our liberal democratic system is desirous of becoming ever more pluralistic so that divergent views can be better reflected legitimately. In that context, it is not bad to make it possible to have even a progressive approach reflected in legitimate political forums. It is up to voters to decide who will be given a mandate. A democratic society, ideally, is one that seeks harmony under divergence. This, however, obliges one to honor the rules of the game. Filtering divergent views through legitimate conduits, needless to say, is the way of defusing conflicts that could otherwise develop into catastrophic confrontation.

The projected progressive party could serve as a litmus test of whether progressivism can find a due place in our political reality. To that end, it needs to set forth party platforms and policies in logical, reasonable and long-sighted perspective, not fantastic sensationalism simply catering to anachronistic idealism. It should make itself distinct from any class struggle or violent revolutionism. Democratic socialism in West Europe, flourishing through contributions in promoting public weal and social welfare, could be an example. The progressive party in the making will, we hope, be so formed and managed as to provide a fresh impetus to our established conservative political turf in a manner of charting a better future for all.

#### **North Retains Han Tok-su for Contributions**

SK0310023589 Seoul HANGUK ILBO on 28 Sept 89 p 1

[Article by correspondent Chong Hun from Tokyo]

[Text] On 27 September, TONGIL ILBO, published in Japan, reported that North Korea retained Han Tok-su, 82, incumbent chairman of the General Association of

Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon], despite his old age, because he promised, on behalf of Chongnyon, to collect contributions amounting to 30 billion yen (150 billion won) by the end of February, 1990.

Revealing that "North Korea forced Chongnyon to collect the enormous amount of 30 billion yen by the end of February, 1990, to relieve the pressure of foreign debt," this paper exposed that "Han Tok-su, despite his old age, was retained at the 15th congress of the Chongnyon, held from 20 to 22 September, because he promised North Korea to collect this money."

At the same time, this paper revealed that, in addition to forcing the collection of this 30 billion yen, North Korea is forcing pro-North Korean compatriots residing in the United States to make contributions amounting to 100 hundred billion yen, and that it moved ahead the period for collecting contributions from the end of March, 1990.

#### **Prosecutor Kim To Refuse Assembly Summons**

SK3009013089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Prosecutor General Kim Ki-chun will refuse to testify during a National Assembly inspection on labor affairs, slated on Oct. 6, a spokesman said yesterday.

As to the Assembly's summons for questioning on last spring's crackdown on labor unionists, the spokesman said, "It is improper for the chief prosecutor to testify on labor disputes now under probe."

Prosecutor General Kim has been called in to appear at an Assembly Committee to testify about his role in the now-defunct Joint Security Investigation Headquarters.

The controversial investigation headquarters, manned by prosecutors, police, security agents and military investigators, was under the control of the prosecutor general.

Kim, opposition lawmakers claim, was directly involved in the crackdown on unionists. A total of 10,533 cases have been probed of labor union law offenses in the past 12 months.

"Even for a parliamentary inspection of state affairs, the top prosecutor has no obligation to acquiesce in the Assembly's order to testify on on-going trials," spokesman Pae Chae-uk said.

The Assembly's committee on labor affairs earlier decided to summon Prosecutor General Kim and the floor leaders from the ruling camp and three opposition parties endorsed the committee's decision.

The spokesman also pointed out that prosecutors had declined to appear for the parliamentary probe to reveal the exact cause of the death of Chosun University student Yi Chol-kyu.

#### **Energy Ministry Outlines Coal Purchasing Policy**

SK3009012089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] Korea has been importing anthracite coal from the United States at prices higher than average import prices, the Energy-Resources Ministry said yesterday.

Korea's imports of American coal between 1978 and August this year were computed at \$58.62 per ton on a CIF (cost insurance and freight) basis, up \$4.40 from Korea's average import prices of \$54.22 during the same period.

Between 1982 and 1983, Korea's importation of American coal had been carried out at prices \$5.70 lower than average import prices. But since 1984, when the state-run Daihan Coal Corp. began direct purchase of coal from other countries, import prices from the U.S. became higher as a result of the lowering of average import prices.

Moreover, American coal has been lower in calorie value with 5,914 kcal per kilogram while the average calorie value of other imported coal was put at 6,234 kcal.

During the period of 1978 to August this year, Korea's imports of coal from the U.S. amounted to 4.813 million tons, accounting for 21.9 percent of its total imports from foreign countries. However, American coal's share in Korea's imports is on the downward trend, falling to 16.7 percent in 1988 and 6.1 percent in the January-August period this year.

With regard to the reason why Korea imports American coal on unfavorable terms, a ministry spokesman explained that the U.S. has abundant reserves of coal, in addition to being a stable supply source of coal politically.

"In the importation of coal, the government has a set of basic principles envisaging that a fixed amount of coal is to be imported from those countries with which Korea has diplomatic relations and the remaining amount is to come from other countries. This is part of the efforts to secure a stable supply source of coal in the longer term," the spokesman said.

He added that shifting Korea's import sources to such countries as India, Peru, Canada and Australia is not so easy to do because their coal is not proper for making yontan (coal briquet) and those countries have trouble meeting their own demands.

#### **Health Ministry Monitors AIDS Cases**

SK0310232889 Seoul YONHAP in English 1433 GMT  
3 Oct 89

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (YONHAP)—The nation has faced an AIDS controversy as a pregnant woman whose husband is infected with the disease is insisting on bringing up the baby.

An official at the Health and Social Affairs Ministry said Tuesday that a Mr. Pak, 32, crewmember of an ocean-going vessel, got married to a Yi late last year before he tested infected with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome at the National Health Center here in February.

The husband Pak immediately confessed to the wife Yi and begged pardon for the wedding without knowing the fact, according to the official, and the couple have never discontinued to enjoy making love despite Pak's AIDS.

Now Yi, who is in the fifth month of pregnancy, is consulting with the ministry's disease protection agencies about the health of their child, the official said. Yi, 27, is not infected with the disease yet.

According to the World Health Organization, he said, there is a 50-50 possibility that a child will be born being infected with AIDS when a healthy woman is married to a man infected with the disease.

"At present, we only wish the couple a healthy child because the woman is insisting on bring up their child to be born," the official said.

Among 61 reported Koreans who are infected with AIDS as of Tuesday, eight have died, one went abroad and the other 52 are under the ministry's special care, the official said.

#### **AIDS Carrier Persuaded Not To Marry**

SK0410010289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 4 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] The government persuaded a company worker to delay his wedding after learning that he was infected with the AIDS virus.

The man, identified only as Yi, 29, had already sent out wedding invitations when he found out last Sept. 27 that he was carrying the AIDS virus, authorities said.

His infection was discovered during a blood donation when his blood sample was tested.

According to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Yi initially insisted that he would go ahead with the wedding without telling his fiancée about the deadly disease.

Debates arose among authorities on how to deal with this delicate situation, according to ministry officials. Laws related to AIDS do not allow authorities to take forceful protective actions against virus carriers, let alone inform a future marriage partner of the facts about the infection, ministry sources said. Informing the fiancée would have been ruled an invasion of privacy, they said.

Yi was ultimately persuaded by the ministry and his family to drop the wedding plan for now, they said.

The ministry said a blood test will be conducted on the man's fiancée soon. Reports had it that they had sex three or four times.

The ministry did not say whether it would "allow" the man to wed the girl, if she is found to carry the AIDS virus.

Ministry officials believe that Yi contracted the virus through homosexual activities since he has never been abroad.

The officials added that there has been a surprising increase in cases of AIDS contracted from homosexual relationships, quickly eroding the widespread notion that Korea is relatively safe from the disease.

Ministry statistics show there was only one person in 1987 who was AIDS-infected through homosexual activities, compared to three in 1988. The number has risen to eight so far this year.

Meanwhile, a seaman got his newly wed wife pregnant against advice from the Health Ministry.

The man, 32, identified only as Pak, got married late last year. Two months later, he was found to have the AIDS virus, and told his wife frankly, officials said.

The couple continued having sex, and Pak consulted with ministry officials last April whether he and his wife could have a "healthy" baby.

Though the ministry strongly asked the couple to have no baby, they decided to take a chance.

The woman now is five months pregnant. The ministry said there is a 50 percent chance that the housewife will give birth to a baby infected by AIDS-virus.

It is highly desirable, the ministry said, that men and women undergo AIDS blood tests before marrying.

Koreans stricken by the deadly disease totaled 61. Eight of them died and one person emigrated to a foreign country.

Currently, 52 Koreans infected by the AIDS virus are under special care by health authorities.

#### **'Rightist' Leaders To Form Intellectual Group**

SK0410020889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] Leaders from a number of walks of life will establish a rightist-leaning group dubbed the "Society of 300 Free Intellectuals" in an inauguration ceremony at the YMCA auditorium in downtown Seoul today.

The fraternity organization will be composed of about 80 rightist-leaning elders from the academic, cultural, journalistic, business and law circles including Yi Han-pin, former deputy prime minister and economic planning minister.

They had a meeting for the first time last June to prepare for formulation of the society.

They shared the view that setting up a group would allow them to carry out their social duties as intellectuals by positively expressing their opinions on the campus situation, labor-capital disputes, national reunification and other crucial matters now facing the country.

The members of the society will point out in a declaration today at the inaugural meeting that the nation and the people are challenged by anti-democratic forces and anti-social elements and that there exist problems with the attitudes of the public authorities to counter the violence against the national structure by these anti-democratic forces and anti-social elements.

They will stress in the declaration it is necessary that the people do their utmost to adapt themselves to the "new environment" to help overcome the crisis in an active and vigorous manner.

The society's stance was learned to be opposed to dictatorial rule, to support elevation of the educational quality and stabilization of the campuses, and to eradicate the legacies of the military culture.

The members of the society will make a study of various social, economic and political issues and they will offer the results of their studies to the government and the political parties.

#### **Economic Planning Board Releases Statistics**

SK0410021789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT  
4 Oct 89

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP)—Mining and manufacturing production in the first half was 2.3 percent higher than a year earlier, the smallest increase since a decline of 3.9 percent in the same period in 1980, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Wednesday.

EPB figures show that production during the second quarter rose 3.9 percent, the lowest April-June figure since 1985, when production grew 2 percent, because of nationwide labor disputes and the export slump.

Shipments expanded 5.2 percent during the second three months for a first-half figure of 3.9 percent.

Production in the paper, and printing and publishing sectors swelled 12.6 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively, during the first half, virtually unchanged from a year earlier, while textile, apparel and leather production suffered declines, the EPB said.

By region, Cheju Province was top with a second-quarter production increase of 21.7 percent, followed by Incheon City with 11.7 percent, Kyonggi Province with 11.6 percent, North Chungchong Province with 11.1 percent and South Cholla Province with 10.8 percent.

However, Kangwon Province experienced a 10 percent drop for last place, followed by Pusan City with a 9 percent decline and Seoul with a 3 percent decline.

In shipments, Cheju also led with a 22.4 percent increase, followed by South Cholla with 13.3 percent, Incheon with 12.1 percent, Kyonggi with 10.5 percent and North Chungchong with 9.5 percent.

However, Pusan had the worst showing with a 8.7 percent drop, followed by Seoul with 2.7 percent and Kangwon with 1.4 percent.

For the January-June period, South Cholla was number one in both production and shipment with 19.7 percent and 15.8 percent growth rates, respectively, because Kwangyang steel mill began full-scale operation.

Kyonggi came to next in production with a 12.7 percent increase, followed by Incheon with 9.6 percent, North Kyongsang and North Chungchong with 9.4 percent and Kwangju City with 7.6 percent. Kyonggi also ranked second in shipments with a 13.4 percent rise, followed by North Chungchong with 8.8 percent, North Kyongsang with 6.4 percent, South Chungchong with 5.2 percent and Kwangju with 4.1 percent.

However, Pusan was last with a 10.6 percent drop in production, followed by Kangwon with 8.8 percent and Taegu City with 5.8 percent. Pusan also posted the poorest performance in shipment, losing 10 percent, followed by Taegu with 8.3 percent and Seoul with 4.9 percent, the EPB said.

#### **Economic Planning Board Reviews Price Indexes**

SK3009052189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0448 GMT  
30 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—Imports of goods that South Korea is short of are to be increased in order to stabilize consumer prices and hold inflation down to 5 percent, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Saturday.

The EPB also said the government purchase price for rice will be raised within a single-digit margin in consideration of its influence on consumer prices.

The target imports are beef, marine products, garlic and orange juice.

Since demand for fish is rising because of higher income levels but catches are declining, Korea will import 3,000 tons of yellow corvina for the high-demand season of the Christmas and New Year holidays, EPB said.

Meanwhile, both wholesale and consumer prices are rising this month because fruit and vegetable harvests were damaged by bad weather in August and because of heavy demand during the Harvest Moon festival in September.

The EPB and Bank of Korea (BOK) said wholesale prices have risen 0.6 percent so far this month and consumer prices have gained 0.9 percent, the highest monthly growth this year.

Compared with last year-end, wholesale prices are up 1.1 percent and consumer prices 4.7 percent, nearing the government mark for the year of 5 percent. Over a year earlier, wholesale prices are up 1.6 percent and consumer prices 6.2 percent.

The EPB forecast that inflation will remain below 5 percent until the year-end if the government purchase price of rice is stabilized and there are enough vegetables since prices are declining. Wholesale prices had increased 0.2 percent and consumer prices 0.1 percent as of Sept. 25 over 10 days earlier.

The price of Chinese cabbage rose 8.6 percent; lettuce 36.5 percent; cucumber 19.9 percent; red pepper 11.1 percent; pumpkin 44.7 percent; watermelon 10.9 percent; peach 13.6 percent.

The price of yellow corvina rose 22 percent while prices of scabbard fish, mackerel, squid, dried anchovy and laver increased 3.8 percent, 3.1 percent, 3.6 percent, 4.8 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively.

Wholesale prices of shoes and apparel rose 0.4 percent, while consumer prices increased 0.3 percent and rent was up 4.6 percent from last year-end, according to the EPB data.

Wholesale prices fell 0.3 percent and consumer prices rose 0.3 percent last year, but they rose 0.5 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively, in 1987.

However, wholesale prices rose 1.8 percent and consumer prices 5.7 percent during the January-September period last year, while wholesale prices increased 2 percent and consumer prices rose 5.3 percent during the same months of 1987, the EPB said.

#### **Documents of Seoul Under Communist Rule Found**

SK0410025789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] A list of political parties and social organizations registered with the city of Seoul when it was in Communist hands during the Korean War has been brought to light by Lawyer O Che-to, a famous anti-Communist prosecutor in late 1940s.

According to registry documents revealed by O, a total of 16 political parties and 167 social organizations registered themselves with the Seoul City Provisional People's Committee which was hastily set up by the North Koreans in early July, 1950, just after they took over the South Korean capital by force.

The committee and apparatus formed to rule the areas "liberated" by the North Korean Army, was headed by Yi Sung-yop, a cadre member of "Namnodang" (the

South Korean Workers Party) headed by Pak Hon-yong. Yi was purged together with Pak by Kim Il-song in a power struggle in 1953 after the war.

O said that he happened to obtain the 1,645 pages of documents after the recapture of Seoul by the U.N. Forces Sept. 28, 1950, and has kept them ever since.

The former anti-Communist prosecutor said that the documents are precious historical data which may shed light on what went on in the three months of Communist rule.

The documents comprise the platforms, guidelines, manifestos achievements and other reports of political parties and social organizations, as well as a list of personnel forming the bodies.

The data also highlight the platforms and the hierarchies of the unauthorized political parties which went underground just after the meetings of the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission ruptured in 1947 and after the general elections in May, 1948.

The political parties reappeared swiftly and began their activities straight after the North Korean occupation of Seoul, fueling suspicion that the North Korean authorities headed by Kim Il-song had made systematic preparations for the rule of South Korea well before invasion of the South.

A total of 183 organizations completed registration with the provisional city government from July 3 to July 5. The North Korean forces had occupied Seoul June 28.

The fact also provides good support for the theory that Kim Il-song had charted out a "scenario to govern South Korea" well before he triggered the internecine war.

On the registry are such conservative parties as "Hanedokdang" or the Korea Independence Party founded by Kim Ku, in addition to leftist and laborer parties.

North Korean experts said that some people might have been put on the list of the political parties or other leftist social organizations against their will.

Some of them went to the North voluntarily and others were forcibly taken to Pyongyang when the U.N. Forces recaptured Seoul, they said.

#### **Asiana Authorized To Begin Flights to Japan**

SK0110013189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 1 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] The second Korean civil airline, Asiana has been authorized to launch flights to Japan early January next year, the Transportation Ministry announced yesterday.

Korean Air, meanwhile, denounced the ministry for providing "favors" to Asiana.

The ministry said Asiana can conduct more than 19 flights to Japan from Jan. 15.

Starting Dec. 23 this year, the airline is free to make charter flights on any international route.

According to the announcement, Asiana will be able to make more than six flights on the Seoul-Tokyo route, four on Seoul-Fukuoka, six between Seoul and Nagoya and three on the Second-Sendai leg.

KAL, meanwhile, has been authorized to only make 1.4 additional flights on the Seoul-Tokyo route.

Early last month, the governments of Korea and Japan agreed to increase the frequency of flights between the two countries to 18 (21 based on small planes).

Under the agreement, which will take effect next month, a Seoul-Pusan-Sendai route will be inaugurated next April. Sendai is a city about 450km north of Tokyo.

Korean Air, in a statement, criticized the ministry for "hastily" issuing Asiana a license for international flights.

"We cannot help but express shock that Asiana has been authorized to make flights on the same routes as those served by KAL," it said, adding that doubts linger about the legitimacy of permitting the Kumho Group to establish the second airline company late last year.

The statement charged that it is hardly understandable that the ministry has authorized Asiana to launch service on international routes, because the airline has insufficient aircraft and poor maintenance facilities.

Currently, KAL can make 142 Boeing 707 flights to Japan a week.

**Cambodia****Spokesman Denies Thai Capture of SRV Troops***BK0410054189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Statement issued by the State of Cambodia's Foreign Ministry spokesman in Phnom Penh on 4 October]

[Text] According to Western reports, a spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry announced yesterday, 3 October, that Thai troops had captured five Vietnamese soldiers in Prachin Buri Province and that these soldiers will be displayed to newsmen on 5 October.

It should be noted that although no solution has been reached regarding the Cambodian problem, the last contingent of 26,000 Vietnamese volunteers and their weaponry were all withdrawn on 26 September 1989 before the eyes of hundreds of foreign observers and journalists, including the Thai parliamentary delegation and many Thai journalists. Therefore, as of 27 September 1989, there are no longer any Vietnamese troops, advisers, or military personnel in Cambodian territory in any form.

The statement by the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman is nothing more than an unreliable lie and slander. Even high-ranking Thai military commanders who were instructing Thai troops to patrol the border said they had not heard any reports of the capture of these Vietnamese soldiers.

This clearly proves that, while the world, including the Thai prime minister who is trying to arrange a cease-fire in Cambodia, is striving to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem, the Thai Foreign Ministry has fabricated this story to serve its hostile policy against the Cambodian problem, a move that runs counter to the policy to turn the battlefield into a marketplace.

Worse still, recently Thai ultrarightists have helped Vietnamese terrorists infiltrate into Vietnamese territory through Laos and Cambodia. In some cases, fighting has taken place between these terrorists and the armies of Laos and of the State of Cambodia. Moreover, they have even assisted and cooperated with the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the other Cambodian reactionary groups in directly conducting armed military operations against the Armed Forces of the State of Cambodia.

The Foreign Ministry of the State of Cambodia vehemently rejects this shameless fabrication by the Thai Foreign Ministry aimed at distorting the real situation in Cambodia. It demands that the Thai side immediately stop its hostile acts against the Cambodian people and cease all forms of assistance to the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups, which only serve to kindle a civil war in Cambodia, affect the existing relations between the peoples of Cambodia and Thailand, and pose a serious threat to regional peace and stability.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 4 October.

**Chea Sim Receives Thai Delegation 27 Sep***BK2909034389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT  
28 Sep 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 28—"The Government of the State of Cambodia will hold general elections unilaterally at the end of this year whether there is a political solution to the Cambodian conflict or not," said Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia while receiving in Phnom Penh Wednesday Dr Sa-at Piyaman, deputy of the House of Representatives and member the Thai National Party.

Chairman Chea Sim further said: "The general elections to be organized under the State of Cambodia's Constitution is a legal move in conformity with the Cambodian people's right to self-determination." He welcomed the Thai parliamentary delegation's Cambodia visit as an encouragement to the Cambodian people's efforts to build an independent, peaceful, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia and strengthen the Cambodia-Thailand friendship and cooperation. He highly valued the Thai prime minister's policy of turning the Indochinese battlefield into a marketplace.

Chairman Chea Sim acclaimed the Thai government's efforts in finding a ceasefire accord in Cambodia which, he said, is an important contribution to the restoration of peace in Cambodia and in the region as a whole. He expressed the hope that the Thai leaders will do their utmost to help prevent the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot junta in Cambodia.

In reply, Dr Sa-at Piyaman said he was convinced that relations between the legislative bodies and peoples of Thailand and Cambodia would be restored and developed. He said he would do his best to contribute to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and to the establishment of good relations between the two countries.

**Hun Sen Meets With Libyan, Algerian Observers***BK0210124389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, Council of Ministers chairman and minister of foreign affairs, accepted a courtesy call in Phnom Penh on the morning of 27 September from (Saleh Musni), Libyan ambassador to the SRV and Libya's observer, and (Marran Ali), acting charge d'affaires of the Algerian Embassy to the SRV and Algeria's observer.

Comrade Hun Sen said he was pleased to see the delegates before their departure, and thanked the Libyan and Algerian Governments for sending observers to witness the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops. He regarded this act as proof of the two countries' support for the Cambodian people. He went on to say that during his recent joint meeting with

foreign observers, he had appealed to all countries to help prevent a resurgence of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia and the outbreak of civil war in Cambodia. After the Vietnamese withdrawal, the war might continue, but the degree of the war's intensity would depend on the volume of foreign military aid. If the countries involved ended their aid to all of the Cambodian factions, the war would not last long.

Comrade Hun Sen stressed: We will make all efforts to bring about a cease-fire in order to advance toward a political solution to the Cambodian problem. He also appealed to the United Nations to refrain from adopting any resolution on Cambodia. The United Nations does not have any role in the Cambodian problem because it has recognized the other side while refusing to recognize Cambodia's legitimate government. So far, UN resolutions on Cambodia have caused the stalemate of the Cambodian problem. If the United Nations continues to do what it has done in the past, the Cambodian problem will be settled outside its framework, either at JIM's [Jakarta informal meetings] or at the Paris International Conference. He added that he wants the United Nations to have an important role in the Cambodian problem, but first, the United Nations must be a neutral organization and leave the Cambodian seat vacant. If the United Nations continues to recognize the genocidal Pol Pot clique, it can play no role at all.

Before concluding, Comrade Hun Sen once again thanked the Libyan and Algerian peoples and governments, particularly the two envoys, for closely following the situation in Cambodia.

In his reply, Libyan delegate (Saleh Musni) deeply thanked the Council of Ministers chairman for allowing him to pay his courtesy call and said he was delighted by the warm reception his delegation had received. He said he clearly saw that the Cambodian people earnestly wanted peace. He said his delegation supported the Cambodian people and that all countries must support a cease-fire in Cambodia. He went on to say that he had come to Cambodia for the second time and saw a steady development in the country. He promised to inform his government of all he had witnessed.

As for (Marran Ali), delegate-observer from Algeria, he said that he was honored to be able to observe this historic event. His government and people have closely monitored the Cambodian situation and expressed solidarity with the Cambodian people in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. They are confident that the Cambodian people will overcome all difficulties, he said. In conclusion, he also promised to convey all the news he had learned here to the Algerian Government and people. He wished the Cambodian people complete success in developing Cambodia.

### Receives British Parliamentarians

BK0310070189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Cambodian minister of foreign affairs, accepted a courtesy call at the Council of Ministers cabinet on 27 September from a British parliamentary delegation headed by British MP James Lester, Conservative Party, which came to observe the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Also paying courtesy calls were Mrs (Marie Barnanti), Member of the European Parliament from Ireland, Mrs (Ann Glutz), British MP, Labor Party, and OXFAM representatives in Cambodia.

Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen thanked the delegation, which was invited to observe the final historic withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. He considered it proof of the search for a peaceful solution in Cambodia. He said that the Cambodian problem has two key areas to be solved: one is the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers, and the other is the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's resurgence in Cambodia, the cessation of aid to the warring Cambodian factions, and the prevention of civil war in Cambodia. The cease-fire, in order to prevent the outbreak of a civil war, is the most urgent task.

The comrade went on to say that the Cambodian Government appeals to all countries involved in the conflict to cease military aid to the warring factions and to refrain from encouraging the tripartite coalition and from promoting a civil war in Cambodia. On the contrary, they should help bring about a cease-fire. This is what we wish to have after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops.

Comrade Hun Sen stressed that a number of countries, following the deadlock of the Paris Conference [words indistinct] have increased arms supplies to the tripartite coalition. This is one of the most evil actions. We appeal for an immediate cessation of military aid and for an immediate declared commitment for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Therefore, those countries that have been giving aid to the tripartite coalition should end this aid. Our wish is to achieve a peaceful solution.

Moreover, the comrade chairman answered the questions of the delegation on the cause of the presence of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, on matters concerning Samdech Sihanouk, on the attitude of the United Nations toward Cambodia, and on the situation of human rights in Cambodia.

In his reply, delegation head James Lester warmly thanked Comrade Chairman Hun Sen for inviting his delegation to visit Cambodia again. James Lester said he saw Cambodia's development over the past, and informed the comrade chairman that he had closely followed the Paris Conference and the activities of the

comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers there. He went on to say that he would do his best to help bring about a peaceful solution in Cambodia and the process of national reconciliation.

Mrs (Marie Barnanti), representative of the Irish Parliament, said that her country has been helping to coordinate humanitarian aid and would help to turn it into development assistance. It has agreed with humanitarian organizations on providing development aid for Cambodia.

In conclusion, Delegation Head James Lester gave the assurances that once back home his delegation would submit this matter for study and discussion by the British Parliament so that the true Cambodian situation can be known.

### **Strengthening of Localities Said 'Necessary'**

*BK0410085989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Constantly Consolidating the Advantageous Position of Being Masters of Localities"—date not given]

[Text] The past more than 10 years can clearly be considered as victorious over the enemies, with firm localities being a major factor. Localities have expanded a multitude of forces and contributed to every revolutionary activity. They have strengthened internal unity and solidarity. Only after this is achieved can localities ensure safety and promote the task of building the economy. Therefore, strengthening the right to be masters of localities is a necessary and urgent requirement in the current situation of the country. Constantly strengthening the advantageous position of being masters of localities is the revolution's strategic task. It is the cause of all strata of the people and masses to be genuine masters of the land and to actively contribute to all kinds of national and social tasks.

Through past trying experiences, although the enemies have tried to use perfidious propaganda and tricks to destroy the Cambodian revolution, under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party—particularly under the light of the resolutions of the party's fifth congress, the second national conference of cadres, and the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee—the spirit of responsibility of all levels, sectors, cadres, party members, people, and the self-reliance spirit have undergone qualitative changes and have brought development worthy of pride to localities. In our revolution, forces in localities have been constantly strengthened and expanded. The people and masses have awakened and actively and vigorously contributed to every revolutionary movement. The positive victories in the military, security, and diplomatic fields have created conditions for widely opening up the economy, particularly the production movement to improve living standards, and the firm strengthening and building of localities.

Lately, many villages and communes have shown their capability to gradually become masters of localities. Along with production work, they have promoted the spirit of being masters, daring to attack the enemies by themselves and firmly defending and ensuring social security and stability. Many localities, despite being in rural and remote areas with complex geographical conditions, have closely cooperated with regular and regional troops in launching sweep operations in local forested areas and not allowing the enemies opportunities to destroy and plunder people's foodstuffs or threaten the state authorities.

In a number of localities, with some favorable geographical conditions, the spirit of our compatriots and people is to closely cooperate with regional and district forces and militiamen, and with local police forces. They have smashed the enemies with a spirit of mastery; have implemented the policy of "If three do not, one will report" to uncover hidden enemy elements; have promoted proselytizing work; have taken part in the national defense work; and have promoted production work with brilliant results. Experiences have clearly shown that firm localities depend on close unity and cooperation between villages and communes and the mutual assistance these localities provide one another in every circumstance. This creates a combined force, linking every task.

With the attention paid by central and local authorities and sectors, combined villages and combined communes have been established to fight the enemies; to uncover hidden enemy elements; to promote proselytizing work; to implement well recruitment tasks and policies toward the front and rear battlefields; and to vigorously promote production work. With these activities, villages and localities will be firm and strong.

Despite past and present victories of our Cambodian revolution, our enemies have made efforts to wage a psychological war and carry out every type of maneuver to infiltrate our villages and communes—particularly rural and remote localities that, in the past, did not achieve the same level of development and progress, where there was some delay. This situation demands that the entire party, Armed Forces, and people continue to firmly grasp the common strategic task to strive to implement well military, political, diplomatic, and socioeconomic tasks. We should firmly grasp every policy of the party and state; clearly realize the tense, complex, and resolute nature of the revolutionary struggle between us and the enemies; and clearly distinguish between us, friends, and enemies. We should raise our revolutionary vigilance and realize the true nature, character, and perfidious maneuvers of all types of enemies, and constantly harbor anger against the Pol Pot murderous and genocidal clique.

In the immediate future, all of us have to shoulder a heavy and necessary task, demanding that our forces strive in every task with special attention paid to constantly strengthening every aspect of the advantageous

position of being masters of villages and communes of the people and masses. Villages and communes are inexhaustible sources of manpower, material, and intellectual strength to the cause of defending and building our fatherland. Therefore, villages and communes have a very important role. Strong villages and communes mean that the revolution is strong; weak localities raise many difficulties for the revolution.

Party and people's committees, at central as well as at local levels, should realize the importance and pay highest attention to effect new changes in localities and move toward all-round development and progress. More than ever, localities throughout the country should raise their capability and spirit of being masters and be constantly alert, and firmly defend villages and communes in every field to raise the capability to achieve the goal of being genuine masters of localities. Each locality should pay attention to educating and raising the political awareness of the masses and people, who should always possess a patriotic spirit and harbor anger and hatred against the enemies. Mass organizations, people, Armed Forces, and police should further expand and strengthen their quality and quantity to ensure high efficiency in leading the struggle to smash the enemies.

Along with this, we should build and strengthen militia forces, which are local forces on the spot, and increase their will to fight the enemies, ensure peace for the people, promote production work, and improve living standards. In localities, there should be measures to organize training courses, linking administrative tasks and the supply of weapons. Ammunition should be sparingly used. Traditional weapons should be well adapted to ensure that every possible attack can be launched against the enemies. Party views and ideology should be firmly grasped in guiding localities. This is the revolution's vital factor. Consider localities as an important battlefield, and set the task of building and consolidating the advantageous position of being masters of villages and communes and building local units of Armed Forces as the primary task. Most important, great attention should be paid to building and strengthening localities in the following four areas: political and ideological sectors, military and security sectors, socioeconomic sectors and daily life, and real revolutionary forces.

Implementing these tasks well, the constant consolidation of the advantageous position of being masters of localities will certainly have a determining significance, deciding the victory of our Cambodian revolution. Achieving this would be responding to the appeal of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin. More than ever, now is the time that requires the entire party, Army, and people to unite as a mighty combined force to fulfill noble tasks in the current phase aimed at firmly leading the Cambodian motherland toward prosperity and glory.

### **Bank Official Discusses Agriculture, Inflation**

BK0410034989 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
4 Oct 89 p 8

[Report on interview with Cambodian Central Bank head Cha Rieng by reporter Kawi Chongkittawon in Phnom Penh—date not given]

[Text] In an effort to boost Cambodia's agricultural output, the Cambodian government in Phnom Penh has recently set aside a fund for short-term credits and long-term loans to farmers throughout the country. At least 4 billion riels (about Bt570 million) has been earmarked for loans to buy farming equipment this year.

Cha Rieng, chairman of the People's National Bank of Cambodia, said that since last June, about 2 billion riels of credits were extended to the farmers.

"The future of Cambodia rests on agricultural development," Cha Rieng told THE NATION.

"And most of our 8 million people in agriculture need the credits and loans to expand production," he added.

The bank was founded by the government in 1980 to serve as the national central bank. It has expanded operations from 30 branches in the early 1980s to 300 branches this year. Many of the newer branches are in remote rural districts where the government's financial assistance is needed the most.

"We still have to open more branches; we must reach out to all rural districts," said Cha Rieng, who has headed the bank since its establishment.

Another way to make the banking service more useful and readily available to the rural sector is through simplifying the procedures in applying for credits and loans, he said, noting that in the past bureaucratic red tape seriously hampered similar programmes.

Since 1986, Cambodia's economic policy has emphasized four priorities: food production, rubber plantation, forestry and fishing. The goal is to increase food production to meet domestic demand and increase export products such as rubber and timber.

Cha Rieng said paddy output in Cambodia has increased steadily in recent years, and by next year the country will have a surplus of rice for the first time in several decades. Cambodia plans to sell rice to the Soviet Union and Poland at US\$325 (about Bt8,450) a tonne though how much it can sell depends on the size of the rice surplus next year.

Bank money has gone into buying capital goods such as tractors and is promoting pepper farming and crocodile breeding.

Fish catches have also increased, and Cha Rieng attributed the increase to better equipment bought with money from his bank.

"With modern fishing equipment, many fishermen can double the size of their daily hauls without much difficulty as inland lakes and rivers and our territorial seas are full of fish," he noted.

Cambodian fishermen are being encouraged to enter into joint ventures with foreign partners from Thailand and Vietnam. These private ventures may soon be eligible for credits and loans from the bank.

The interest rates for short-term credits range from 10 percent to 24 percent while the rates for medium-term and long-term loans are between 10.44 per cent and 19.2 per cent.

Two years ago, the government began to encourage the growth of the private sector. Investors received government assistance and cooperation in setting up factories to produce consumer goods, soft drinks, clothing and gunny sacks. Now professionals can open private offices and shops to provide services such as medical treatment and dental care. The infant, movie industry is also growing due to a high domestic demand for movies, especially on videotape.

In Phnom Penh alone there are about 2,500 private offices and shops providing a variety of services, ranging from hairdressing to food processing and restaurants. Most were started with money from relatives who resettled in the West.

The growing number of tourists (including news media people) has boosted these private businesses. Last year, the number exceeded 2,000. In the first half of this year, about 1,600 tourists visited the country and spent about 47 million riels (about Bt7 million), according to statistics released by Phnom Penh Tourism. In 1987, the number of tourists was only 400.

Obviously enjoying the boom in tourism are shops selling souvenirs and Cambodian crafts. Several restaurants and liquor stores have opened along Achar Mean Boulevard, the main street of Phnom Penh. Most of these private businesses are owned by ethnic Chinese.

However, Cha Rieng maintains that Cambodian farmers continue to be the backbone of the national economy and this was why the government was trying to help them with credits and loans.

At the same time, the government was also trying to convince the ethnic Chinese businessmen to invest more of their money in Cambodia instead of smuggling it abroad.

Cha Rieng believes there are thousands of rich people in Cambodia, but many are still reluctant to invest in the domestic economy.

"This is why we've come out with a new law to encourage their domestic investment," he added.

According to one estimate, there are more than 200 millionaires (US dollar) in Phnom Penh and at least

1,500 more in Koh Kong, a western province bordering Thailand. The province is the hub of Cambodian trade with Thailand and Singapore.

"We really need their money to create jobs and reduce unemployment," Cha Rieng emphasized.

Another urgent problem besetting Cambodia is inflation. Last year it was only 5.5 percent, but this year it has been estimated at 13.5 percent—and rising.

"This is why we are being very careful in trying to strike a proper balance between controlling the money supply and promoting investment, while extending credits and loans," he said.

One major cause of the inflation is speculation in the Cambodian currency and the price of gold. The inflow of foreign capital and remittances also has a serious inflationary impact.

One way to curb the inflation is to import gold bullion. Cha Rieng disclosed that at least 200 kilos of gold were imported in the past two months alone. Merchants are permitted to trade their goods, such as gems, for gold, instead of the Cambodian currency. Another antiinflationary measure is to peg the value of the Cambodian riel to the Thai baht. The government bank has recommended the Finance Ministry fix the exchange rate at 7.30 riels to one baht.

When the new riel was introduced in 1981, the exchange rate was 4 riels to one US dollar. A month ago the Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia fixed the exchange rate at 190 riels for one US dollar. But it is 210-215 riels to one US dollar on the black market.

Cambodia owes the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries about 750 million rubles altogether, which must be repaid starting in 1991.

Phnom Penh is seeking a loan worth about 20 million rubles from Japan to be guaranteed by the Soviet Union.

Cha Rieng is hopeful that the inflation can be reduced to within 10 percent this year.

"Whatever we do, we bear in mind that inflation must be contained."

"If the border fighting stops and trade with Thailand grows, we can do it," he concluded.

#### **Takeo Red Cross Distributes Rice in Kaoh Andet**

*BK0110064589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] In early September, the Red Cross in Takeo Province distributed 15 metric tons of rice—a gift from the CIDSE [International Cooperation for Economic and Solidarity Development]—to the people in Kaoh Andet District. The rice was distributed to 300 families facing hardship due to drought which destroyed their rice crops last year. This is the second time in 1989 that

the CIDSE cooperated with the Takeo provincial Red Cross in distributing aid to people in Kaoh Andet District.

### **Ranariddh Rejects U.S. Talks, Phnom Penh Deal**

BK0410021789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 Oct 89 p 1, 2

[Report by Somphong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh, apparently unhappy with the US congressional debate on the non-communist forces' alliance with the Khmer Rouge, yesterday rejected the call for a bilateral arrangement between his Sihanoukist movement and the Phnom Penh regime.

The prince discussed the Cambodian issue with visiting envoys from the staff of Stephen Solarz, a US MP [Member of Parliament] [as published] keen on the Cambodian conflict.

"I will tell Mr Solarz' envoys that even though the US Congress may turn down the proposal for lethal aid to the non-communist forces, the congressmen will not resolve the Khmer Rouge problem," he told a group of journalists before the meeting.

He was speaking following a US congressional hearing where many congressmen questioned the US administration's policy of continuing support for the non-communist forces and denying recognition to the Cambodian government following the Vietnamese military pullout last month.

American critics are concerned that the Khmer Rouge, the strongest combat force of the three resistance groups, may overthrow the Phnom Penh government which now must rely on its own armed forces after the Vietnamese departure.

The administration has floated the idea of the US providing lethal aid to the two non-communist forces—the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF)—to promote them as a viable alternative to the Khmer Rouge but critics in the Congress argued that the US weapons could easily be diverted to the infamous Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

"Keep their arms, I tell them. But if the Congress debate goes against lethal aid, the United States must be held responsible for preventing the non-communist forces from becoming strong," said Ranariddh, army commander in chief of ANS [Sihanoukist National Army], which is loyal to his father and former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The prince said that denying lethal aid to the non-communist forces would not prompt China to discontinue its arms supply to the Khmer Rouge and stop the battle-hardened guerrillas from fighting.

"The Americans can't stop the Khmer Rouge receiving arms from China and nothing will make China stop supplying the weapons," he said.

He said that not only the Phnom Penh government but also the Khmer Rouge would be delighted if Congress denied arms aid to the non-communist forces because the Khmer Rouge knows the non-communists could pose a counterbalance to them in the future.

Ranariddh said he could not accept a bilateral arrangement between his forces and Premier Hun Sen's government as it would not stop China from continuing its support for the Khmer Rouge who would keep fighting.

"China, with a population of one billion, will never surrender to Vietnam," he said.

The prince said the only way to restore peace was for the four Cambodian factions to agree on equal power sharing by forming an interim coalition government, followed by "gradual disarmament" of the four forces along with a gradual introduction of an international peace keeping force to stabilize the country and pave the way for a fair general election.

Criticizing Phnom Penh's "special ties" with Vietnam and Laos, Ranariddh said Cambodia, as a small country, should not become especially friendly with one while antagonizing another (China).

Considering the geopolitical position of Cambodia, the prince said the country could only maintain its independence and neutrality when it was friendly with both China and Vietnam.

Ranariddh said his resistance movement was fighting for two objectives: a genuinely independent and neutral Cambodia and a liberal economy for the country.

The prince said the so-called economic reforms in Cambodia were only tactics in a communist system, as with the new constitution adopted by the Cambodian National Assembly which Hun Sen gave to Prince Sihanouk for his comments.

### **Claims Gains in Northwest**

BK0410033489 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 Oct 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Sihanoukist army chief said it is crucial for the non-communist resistance forces to score military achievements in the next five months to deny the "fait accompli" that Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime want to impose on Cambodia.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, army commander in chief of the resistance guerrillas loyal to former monarch Prince Sihanouk, claimed his force yesterday seized several government outposts in northwestern Cambodia and was on the verge of capturing another one.

Prince Ranariddh also cited his movement's intelligence as saying that Hanoi has left behind about 35,000 "regular troops," wearing in disguise uniforms of Phnom Penh soldiers.

The Vietnamese troops are mostly deployed in eastern Cambodia, Ranariddh told a restricted news conference before leaving for the Thai-Cambodian border in the afternoon.

In a significant development, Prince Ranariddh said the Khmer Rouge had moved its elite forces from south-western Cambodia and elsewhere to its traditional strongholds south of Phnom Penh.

At present, there are four Khmer Rouge divisions present in Kompong Speu and Phnum Rang, the southern defence line of the Cambodian capital, the prince disclosed.

"Yes, I admit that we will have to gain territory and hold it in this crucial, important period before any peace conference can resume," he said.

Prince Ranariddh said the "general offensive" launched over the weekend by the two non-communist forces—his Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists (ANS) and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF)—was aimed to demonstrate cooperation between them and their ability to fight the Heng Samrin force without any assistance from the Khmer Rouge, the strongest combat force in the three-party resistance coalition headed by his father, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

He said that in the offensive launched against a network of government outposts west and north of Sisophon, his ANS fighters took part in the coordinated battles for Thmar Puok district and Phnum Srok military posts.

Farther northwards in Oddar Meanchey, ANS launched another offensive against government positions near Samraong, a major logistic base for the outposts in Oddar Meanchey, he said.

The ANS guerrillas have been active in Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear in northern Cambodia.

The prince said unless the Khmer resistance stepped up their military activities following the announced pullout of Vietnamese troops late last month, it would appear that all Cambodians had accepted the "fait accompli" that the Vietnamese had left and that the Phnom Penh regime was in control.

Ultimately, that would lead to recognition of the Phnom Penh administration, he added.

While admitting that the Khmer resistance had to score military gains in the coming months, Prince Ranariddh said the Phnom Penh regime was also in a difficult situation with a high rate of defections and desertions from its newly-recruited forces.

About 260 government troops have defected to ANS in the past two weeks, he said.

The prince said he learned from the defectors that they were forced to join the government forces and was surprised to learn that they were recruited as far as Prey Veng.

All the defectors said they knew Prince Sihanouk because their parents had related to them on the prince's reigns in the past, Ranariddh said.

"They were also told to try to reach the ANS," claimed the prince who said that the majority of the deserters chose to stay with ANS to fight against the government and the Vietnamese.

The Prince also said that some of the Vietnamese regular troops left behind are now based in Preah Vihear near an area where the border of Thailand, Laos and Cambodia meet and another 4,000 are now deployed in Stung Trang. Another was left in Kratie and other areas east of the Mekong River, he said.

"There are less disguised Vietnamese presence in the northern part than the eastern part of Cambodia," he said.

The prince also said that in August two Khmer Rouge elite forces—division 302 of former Khmer Rouge premier Pol Pot and Division 519 of another Khmer Rouge leader Ieng Sary—trekked across the country from the West to Phnum Srang and Kampong Speu, south of the Cambodian capital.

The battle-hardened Khmer Rouge fighters, including those led by Ta Mok, a one-legged Khmer Rouge military commander, blamed for his brutality during the Khmer Rouge reigns of terror from 1975-1978, also disappeared from northern part such as some areas in Preah Vihear, Siem Reap and Kompong Thom, he said.

Two years ago, the clashes between ANS fighters and the Khmer Rouge in areas of these northern provinces were frequent, angering Prince Sihanouk and promoting him to lodge a protest with the top Khmer Rouge leaders and their Chinese sponsor.

"These areas are now empty of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas and it's a windfall for us to extend our presence," he said.

But the prince failed to explain why the Khmer Rouge forces have been moving to the south of Phnom Penh.

But he said he is confident that the Khmer Rouge is capable of mounting a heavy military attack against the Phnom Penh government.

"They probably can capture Phnom Penh or at least disrupt the logistic supply around the capital," he said.

But the Khmer Rouge were in a dilemma, according to Prince Ranariddh, who said that on one hand, the communist resistance cannot take the Vietnamese military pullout lying down and yet, on the other hand, its

large-scale military offensive could attract too much international attention and generate fears about its possible return to power.

#### **KPNLF Seizes 'Major' Army Camp in Kandaol**

*BK0410045289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Oct 4 (AFP)—Non-communist guerrillas captured a key Phnom Penh army camp and took control of a strategic route in western Cambodia on Wednesday, the guerrillas' military commander said. The acting commander-in-chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), General Dien Del, said 30 of his guerrillas had been killed and more than 50 wounded since September 28 in the advance on positions near the major western Cambodian town of Sisophon.

The KPNLF seized a major camp of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh army in Kandaol village, some 12 kilometers (seven miles) east of the Thai-Cambodian border in Thmar Puok District in Battambang Province, Gen. Dien Del said. The general, reached by telephone, said from the border that the move would prevent Phnom Penh's army from launching further artillery attacks on Site 2, a sprawling Cambodian refugee camp west of Kandaol on the Thai side of the border.

The United Nations-aided camp houses some 140,000 people loyal to the KPNLF, led by former Prime Minister Son Sann, making it the largest Cambodian population center outside of Phnom Penh.

The KPNLF guerrillas had circled Kandaol for three days before overrunning the camp and capturing two pieces of 122-mm artillery and a 76-mm artillery gun, Gen. Dien Del said.

The KPNLF also captured on Wednesday the two villages of Tong Tuk and Baray in Ampil District of Oddar Meanchey Province and took control of some 60 kilometers (35 miles) along Route 69, he said.

Gen. Dien Del said the "significant victories" gave the KPNLF control over an area some 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the border inside Cambodia and that KPNLF losses were considered light for a guerrilla offensive.

"Kandaol is in our hands. This camp is the key to the whole area," Gen. Dien Del said. He said some 7,000 KPNLF guerrillas deployed on Route 69 for the advance on Sisophon, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of the border, would push southward to take the town of Svay Chek.

Svay Chek is to be the KPNLF's last target before continuing its offensive on Sisophon, a logistics center for Phnom Penh's troops, he said. "We keep pressing for Sisophon, but I don't think we can take it yet. We have to clean up all around, to be master on Route 69 and most of the routes linking Sisophon to the enemy," he said.

The KPNLF, one of two non-communist guerrilla armies allied with the Marxist Khmer Rouge against Phnom Penh, has taken 24 government positions while moving toward Sisophon, he said. [passage omitted]

#### **Phnom Penh's Election Announcement Viewed**

*BK0310033589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Station commentary: "All Elections Held Within the Framework of the Vietnamese Aggressor Regime Will Be Regarded as Null and Void"]

[Text] After the completion of their sham troop withdrawal farce on 26 September, the Hanoi authorities ordered Chea Sim, their puppet in Phnom Penh, to declare that the regime will hold general elections at the end of 1989.

Through this Hanoi authorities' maneuver, the international community has become even more aware that the Vietnamese do not want to settle the Cambodian problem through political means. They keep resorting to new maneuvers to legalize the puppet regime that they have installed in Phnom Penh, so that they can permanently occupy Cambodia in line with their Indochinese federation strategy.

However, the international community firmly holds that no election held within the framework of the Vietnamese-installed regime can be accepted. This is because:

1. The puppet regime is an illegal regime installed under the gun barrels of the more than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops. This regime therefore has no right to arrange the elections and cannot decide on any affairs in Cambodia.
2. The Vietnamese puppet regime in Cambodia is still under the direct control and supervision, from top to bottom, of the more than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces and the more than 1 million Vietnamese immigrants. Therefore, all elections held in such circumstances are regarded as null and void.

The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the international community clearly agree that elections in Cambodia can be held only when:

1. Vietnam withdraws all categories of its troops, including the more than 1 million Vietnamese immigrants, from Cambodia under the effective supervision of the UN international supervision mechanism and the Cambodian quadripartite groups.
2. An equal quadripartite provisional government, which has an equal administration, an equal army, and equality in all other fields, is established.

Only after such conditions are met can the Cambodian people of all political tendencies hold elections in which they can freely express their opinions according to democratic principles.

**Son Sann Forces Reportedly Seize Kandaol Post**

BK0410124889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Oct 89

[Text] Reports reaching VOK newsroom say that combatants of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front this morning seized Kandaol position from Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops. This is a major enemy position on the battlefield in western Cambodia in Battambang Province.

Svay Chek position is still being surrounded by our troops. On the Poipet battlefield, fighting through artillery pieces still continues. There are other reports saying that we have controlled part of Sereisaophoan District. Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops in Sereisaophoan District seat have dispatched reinforcement troops; however, there have been no reports on whether these reinforcements have reached their destination or not.

We have also received reports saying that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime has strongly accused our Cambodian people in villages and districts taken by our combatants of being full supporters of noncommunist Cambodian resistance forces.

**Continued Presence of SRV Troops Alleged**

BK0410022089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] On 27 September, Vietnamese soldiers in the 4th Division posted in Chompu Proek village, Krang Chek commune, Udong District, Kompong Speu Province, shot at each other, suffering two killed and one wounded. On 28 September, while going out to fight our national resistance forces, the Vietnamese soldiers from the 9904th Division posted in Trapeang Ang commune, Trapeang Reang commune, Chhuk District, Kampot Province, quarreled because each of them refused to walk in the front line for fear of being killed. They then shot at each other, suffering one killed and one wounded.

These events clearly prove that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have not withdrawn their aggressor troops from Cambodia because even after 26 September the Cambodian people still saw many Vietnamese troops launching activities against the Cambodian national resistance forces, quarreling, and shooting at each other as before.

**SRV Losses on Sisophon Battlefield Reported**

BK0410013289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Report from Sisophon battlefield in Battambang Province]

[Text] On 30 September, the tripartite resistance forces attacked positions of the Vietnamese enemies and their

puppets in the towns of Thmar Puok, Banteay Chhma, and Preah Net Preah, located in Prey Mon. These towns were totally smashed and liberated. As a result, the tripartite resistance forces killed 51 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 90 others; destroyed a division position, 4 regimental positions, and many battalion, company, and platoon positions; destroyed 3 tanks, hundreds of cannons, machine guns, and rifles, many tonnes of ammunition, and a quantity of war materiel; and captured 67 Vietnamese soldiers.

The tripartite resistance forces seized a tank, 8 trucks, 2 122-mm guns, a 76.2-mm gun, 5 17.7-mm guns, 6 DK-82 guns, 3 AK-57 guns, 600 assorted rocket launchers and rifles, a large field radio, 16 telephone sets, many tonnes of assorted ammunition, and a quantity of war materiel.

The tripartite resistance forces liberated the Thmar Puok District town, 9 communes and 65 villages in Thmar Puok District, and 4 villages in Preah Net Preah District; and freed hundreds of village and commune administrators.

The Vietnamese and puppet forces that survived fled in disarray from their positions. Militiamen and village and commune administrators deserted their villages and communes and also fled in disarray.

The tripartite resistance forces have jointly carried out their operation to surround the positions of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppet lackeys.

**Sep Battles, Casualties Reported**

BK0310033389 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Battle report entitled: "Roundup of Activities To Repeatedly Destroy, Scatter, and Dismantle Vietnamese Enemy's Village and Commune Administrative Networks in September 1989"]

[Text] 1. East Kompong Cham battlefield: 13 enemy soldiers killed and 15 wounded; total: 28 casualties. Administrative networks in 12 villages dismantled and 39 administrators and 5 Cambodian soldiers freed.

2. Kratie battlefield: 7 killed and 7 wounded; total 14 casualties. Administrative networks in 2 villages dismantled.

3. Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 32 killed and 42 wounded; total 74 casualties. Administrative networks in 38 villages and a district dismantled and 65 administrators freed.

4. Kompong Speu battlefield: 17 killed and 23 wounded; total 40 casualties. Administrative networks in 21 villages and a commune dismantled and 5 administrators freed.

5. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 11 killed and 14 wounded; total 25 casualties. Administrative networks in 7 villages dismantled and 9 administrators freed.

6. Kompong Cham battlefield: 6 killed and 4 wounded; total 10 casualties. Administrative networks in two villages and a commune dismantled and six administrators freed.

7. Stung Treng battlefield: 5 killed and 6 wounded: total 11 casualties.
8. Mondolkiri battlefield: 5 killed and 5 wounded: total 10 casualties.
9. Ratanakiri battlefield: 5 killed and 5 wounded: total 10 casualties.
10. Battlefields around Battambang Town: 90 killed and 93 wounded: total 183 casualties. Administrative networks in 39 villages and 5 communes dismantled and 6 administrators freed.
11. Kompong Som battlefield: 58 killed and 54 wounded: total 112 casualties. Administrative networks in 43 villages and a commune and 3 administrators and 6 Cambodian soldiers freed.
12. Kompong Thom battlefield: 34 killed and 31 wounded: total 65 casualties. Administrative networks in 58 villages and a commune dismantled and 86 administrators freed.
13. Siem Reap battlefield: 19 killed and 19 wounded: total 38 casualties. Administrative networks in 6 villages and a commune dismantled and 38 administrators and 15 Cambodian soldiers freed.
14. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 34 killed and 54 wounded: total 88 casualties. Administrative networks in 25 villages dismantled.
15. Kampot battlefield: 49 killed and 63 wounded: total 112 casualties. Administrative networks in 35 villages and a commune dismantled and 33 administrators and 3 Cambodian soldiers freed.
16. Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 23 killed and 21 wounded: total 44 casualties. Administrative networks in 33 villages and a commune dismantled and 28 administrators freed.
17. North Phnom Penh battlefield: 7 killed and 7 wounded: total 14 casualties. Administrative networks in two villages dismantled and two administrators freed.
18. Koh Kong battlefield: four killed and five wounded: total: nine casualties. Administrative networks in five villages and a commune dismantled and an administrator freed.
19. Oddar Meanchey battlefield: 10 killed and 15 wounded: total: 25 casualties.
20. Preah Vihear battlefield: 47 killed and 23 wounded: total: 70 casualties. Administrative networks in two villages and a commune and four administrators freed.
21. North Sisophon battlefield: 62 killed and 78 wounded: total: 140 casualties. Administrative networks in five villages and a commune dismantled and six administrators freed.
22. South Sisophon battlefield: 93 killed and 128 wounded: total: 221 casualties.
23. Pailin battlefield: 202 killed and 256 wounded: total: 458 casualties. 84 Cambodian soldiers freed.
24. Samlot battlefield: 36 killed and 43 wounded: total: 79 casualties.
25. Leach battlefield: 5 killed and 5 wounded: total: 10 casualties.
26. Peam Ta battlefield: 32 killed and 26 wounded: total 58 casualties. 61 Cambodian soldiers freed.

In sum, we killed 906 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 1,031 others for a total of 1,937 casualties. We dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 335 villages, 15 communes, and a district and freed 365 administrators and 174 Cambodian soldiers.

## Indonesia

### Foreign Ministry Confirms Suharto PRC Message

BK0410065789 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0615 GMT 4 Oct 89

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 4 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs here Wednesday confirmed that President Suharto has sent a congratulatory message to President Yang Shangkun in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Samsubahri Siregar, chief spokesman of the ministry, told ANTARA the sending of the message was in accordance with the international relations practices.

He further said the message was sent through the Indonesian permanent representative to the United Nations in New York on September 29.

The message was sent after President Suharto met with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen last February while they were attending the funeral of Japanese Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo.

The meeting between President Suharto and the Chinese foreign minister was another step in the rapprochement between the two countries, which have been at odds since Jakarta accused Beijing of backing an abortive coup attempt in 1965.

The normalization of relations between the two nations has not been materialized so far, but contacts towards that end are still underway in New York, the spokesman concluded.

### Alatas, France's Dumas Note Fighting in Cambodia

BK2809133989 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
1015 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept 28 (OANA/ANTARA)—Co-chairmen of the international conference on Cambodia Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and French Minister for Foreign Affairs Roland Dumas here Wednesday expressed their concern over renewed fighting in Cambodia.

In a joint communique issued after their meeting at the United Nations headquarters here, the two foreign ministers said that "it was all the more urgent and necessary to intensify their contacts" with all parties aimed at getting peace efforts back on track.

The two foreign ministers also welcomed the announced withdrawal this week of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. But they regretted that the pullout did not take

place as a part of a comprehensive political settlement which would have included an international control mechanism.

Efforts in Paris to reach such a settlement between the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh and the three-party resistance coalition broke down when the factions failed to agree on the makeup of an interim government. Dumas and Alatas were charged with pursuing the effort and given the power to convene a new international conference.

The two ministers met at the United Nations Monday and Wednesday and notably discussed recent efforts by Thailand to get the four Cambodia parties involved in informal discussions.

Diplomatic sources said neither man had been informed beforehand of the Thai bid and there was confusion about which Cambodians had agreed to the new talks.

In their communique the two ministers expressed concern at reports of renewed fighting in Cambodia, where the Khmer Rouge resistance faction has launched an offensive.

They said that in light of the fighting "it was all the more urgent and necessary to intensify their contacts" with all parties aimed at getting peace efforts back on track.

They went on to confirm "their readiness to resume the negotiating process" and reconvene the international peace conference "at an appropriate time."

Meanwhile, Dumas also discussed the Cambodia situation Wednesday with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, and both men agreed to continue their support for non-communist resistance chief Norodom Sihanouk, a senior U.S. official was quoted as saying by AFP. The official said Baker and Dumas also agreed the key to the Cambodian stalemate was Phnom Penh's refusal to share power with the UN-recognized resistance.

Cambodia was also a topic of discussion during a meeting here Tuesday between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and ministers from the European Economic Community, diplomats said.

Almost all delegates attending this year's UN General Assembly debates took up the Cambodian issue in their speeches.

However, the UN General Assembly is scheduled to discuss the issue next November.

Vietnam and several other countries in a recent UN steering committee meeting proposed that the discussion of the Cambodian issue should be postponed until next year's UN General Assembly session, but the proposal was rejected by most of the delegates.

#### **Dailies Discuss SRV Troop Pullout From Cambodia** *BK0310154589*

[Editorial Report] Two Indonesian language dailies—KOMPAS and SUARA PEMBARUAN—on 26 and 27 September carry editorials on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian in its 27 September morning edition publishes on page 4 a 750-word editorial titled: "Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal—Is It the Beginning or the End?" The paper says the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is difficult to verify due to the Phnom Penh prime minister's refusal to allow a UN supervision team to monitor the withdrawal.

Continuing, the paper poses a series of questions: "Will the Vietnamese troop withdrawal be the end of the Cambodian problem or the beginning of a brutal civil war? In such a civil war, will those who oppose Hun Sen, the Khmer Rouge in particular, win the war? If the position of the Hun Sen regime as the de facto ruler of Cambodia is seriously threatened, will Hanoi keep quiet?"

Trying to answer these questions, the paper expresses its belief that Hanoi will not allow the Khmer Rouge to assume power in Cambodia again because that would destroy what Vietnam has built since it invaded Cambodia in 1978. The paper also believes that the Phnom Penh government has an advantage in that "the majority of the Cambodian people who suffered under Khmer Rouge rule would reject the return to power of a regime that made them suffer."

The paper concludes by saying that the Phnom Penh government is capitalizing on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal to show that it can stand on its own feet and improve the people's living standards, and at the same time be independent of Vietnam's influence.

Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian in its 26 September afternoon edition publishes on page 6 a 900-word editorial titled: "What Will Happen to Cambodia?" The paper discusses the background of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978 and the subsequent installation of a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh, which in turn led to the establishment of a coalition resistance group initiated by ASEAN in 1982. Continuing, the paper says: "With the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops scheduled for 26 September, ASEAN believes it has basically achieved the target of its struggle."

As for the aftermath of the troop withdrawal, the paper suggests two different scenarios. The first scenario is that the Khmer Rouge, being the strongest Cambodian faction, will emerge victorious and will be likely to capture Phnom Penh. The second one is that a stalemate will take place because the Phnom Penh forces can defend themselves from Khmer Rouge attacks.

Admitting that the two scenarios may not take place at all, the paper says that "it has not received detailed

information on the new proposal announced in Bangkok by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Thai Army Commander Chawalit Yongchaiyut to solve the Cambodian problem."

The paper concludes by saying that "the Bangkok proposal may lead to convening of a third Jakarta informal meeting, to which our Foreign Minister Alatas has given Indonesia's support."

#### **Gen Try Sutrisno Gives Armed Forces Day Address**

##### **Says Dissidents Not To Be Tolerated**

*BK0410131889 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
1021 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno said the Armed Forces (ABRI) will tolerate no compromise in dealing firmly against anybody or any group who acts unconstitutionally with the objective of disturbing the national stability and interest by undermining the Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution.

In his speech on the occasion of the 44th ABRI Day (October 5, 1989) on radio and television Wednesday night, Gen Try said the whole rank and file of ABRI, in facing the challenges of the future, has no other choice but to reaffirm its determination.

ABRI's determination is to preserve the tradition of being "a soldier and a fighter as well a fighter and a soldier" who always stands on the basic foundation of the national struggle, namely the Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution, and always upholds its Sapta Marga [seven pledges of soldiers] principles and soldier's pledge.

Gen Try said while carefully anticipating future conditions and keeping alert over strategic developments in Indonesia and abroad, ABRI will give priority to its tasks of safeguarding national security and implementing its sociopolitical functions.

Meanwhile, ABRI will continue its tasks of consolidating its defense and security strengths and enhancing national resilience in all spheres of life.

It will also preserve its unity and cohesion with the people because without the support of the people it will not be effective in carrying out its mission.

Gen Try said ABRI needs to cultivate sensitivity, responsiveness, and vigilance as well as creativity and innovativeness in carrying out its duties in the defence and security field as well as in the sociopolitical sphere.

##### **Urges ASEAN Self-Reliance**

*BK0410111889 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
1024 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) General Try Sutrisno reaffirmed here Wednesday [4 October] that

Indonesia wants ASEAN to be able to materialize the regional resilience concept without relying on other forces.

"Our concept in ASEAN is clear, and we need not depend on other strength and should be self-reliant," he said when answering a press question on foreign base issues in the context of the balance of power in the Southeast Asian region.

He further stated that military cooperation among ASEAN member countries should be on bilateral basis and should not be in the form of a military pact.

The ASEAN regional resilience would be automatically materialized if the ASEAN member countries could realize their own national resiliences through national development programs, he told newsmen before attending a limited cabinet session at Bina Graha Presidential Office here.

He added that the ASEAN countries have to maintain mutual respect, mutual trust, and they should also not interfere in their respective domestic affairs.

#### **Laos**

##### **Rural Development Agreement Signed With U.S.**

*BK0210095689 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT  
2 Oct 89*

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL)—The U.S.A. will help Laos in rural development at Son and Houa Meuang Districts, the northern Province of Houa Phan. According to an agreement signed here on September 30, a sum of U.S. dollars 200,000 has been allocated for the purpose in 1989.

The agreement stipulates that the fund is to be used in road building, installation of communication system and socio-economic survey.

This is the first time, since the founding of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], that the U.S.A. engages in long term cooperation in rural development with Laos and this project in Houa Phan Province, expected to last 6 years, is being seen as the start. The project's aim is to resettle people who used to live on slash-and-burn method of cultivation to fixed farming and to eventually produce for marketing.

Signing the agreement were Kham-ouan Boupha, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry, and deputy chief of mission at the U.S.A. Embassy here, Karl Wycoff.

The sides will later discuss cooperation in building hydroelectric power stations at Nam At, Nam Peun, Nam Ngao, road building as well as training personnel for developing agricultural development and health network for treating opium addicts in the province.

**Captured SRV 'Reactionaries' Said To Confess***BK0410062189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0500 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] As reported earlier, on 25 August, 68 fully armed, exiled Vietnamese reactionaries from two companies—Company 1419 and Company 2589—under the command of Tran Quang Do, crossed the Mekong River from Thai soil into Laos to proceed to southern Vietnam with the intention of subverting and sabotaging the peace and tranquillity of the Vietnamese people [words indistinct]. The exiled Vietnamese reactionaries were intercepted by (the regional Armed Forces) in collaboration with the militia-guerrillas and the Lao people, and all of them were put out of action.

According to the confession and deposition of the prisoners, they crossed the Mekong River into Laos on 23 August. Their command is located at the Van Kiet center or Phu Mak Khua hill as shown in the map at Point 2541 at the scale of 1:250,000. (Earlier, in April 1989, they received military and political training at the Phu Kho and Phu Kham positions at Peak 401, as shown on the map at Point 3887 located in Trakan Phutphon District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand. They have been directly fostered and provided with care and assistance by Thai military officers. They, accompanied by six Thai military officers, moved to the Mekong River from the Phu Kham area by vehicle on 22 August 1989. On 23 August 1989, they crossed the river at Phon Kham village in Trakan Phutphon District, Thailand, into Laos in the (Pak Houai Louang) area in Lakhonpheng District, Saravane Province. In sneaking through this province, they took a shortcut to Dan Nalam village and entered Toumlan District and then Ta-oi District in order to infiltrate into Quang Tri Province in southern Vietnam.

However, between 26 August and 17 September, they were intercepted and surrounded by the regional Armed Forces, militia-guerrillas, and fraternal people. As of now, 39 of the 68 exiled Vietnamese reactionaries have been captured, 37 of whom were captured in Toumlan and Ta-oi Districts and 2 in Nong District, Savannakhet Province. All the others were wiped out. We have also seized a number of items of military equipment.

**Activities Mark PRC Founding Anniversary****Sali Vongkhamhao Attends Exhibit***BK2709095589 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT  
27 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, September 27 (KPL)—The Ministry of Information and Culture in collaboration with the Chinese Embassy in Laos opened here yesterday a photo exhibition to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China (1/10/1949-1/10/89).

Present at the exhibition, among others, were Sali Vongkhamhao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, high ranking officials and diplomatic envoys in Laos.

The photos on display reflect socio-economic and cultural development in China, particularly achievements in the last 10 years following the implementation of the open policy of the Communist Party of China. The exhibition will last 7 days.

A film show was screened here in the evening of the same day in anticipation of the Chinese jubilee.

**Vientiane Holds Film Show***BK2909054389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] The PRC Embassy to Laos, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and Culture, held a film show at the Vientiane theater on the evening of 26 September to mark the 40th anniversary of the PRC's national day.

Attending as guests of honor were Sali Vongkhamhao, Council of Ministers vice chairman and minister of economy, planning, and finance, along with ministers, deputy ministers, high-ranking cadres from various services, and a large crowd of Vientiane residents. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of various international organizations in Laos also attended.

**Vientiane Mass Meeting Held***BK2809103289 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT  
28 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 28 (KPL)—The Lao-Chinese Friendship Association in collaboration with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China here, yesterday held a mass meeting to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the PRC.

Present at the meeting were Oudom Khattigna, candidate Politburo member of the party CC [Central Committee], head of the party Organization Board, ministers, presidents of various mass organizations and diplomats in Laos.

As president of the Lao-Chinese Friendship Association, Inkong Mahavong, agriculture and forestry minister, addressed the meeting indicating the friendship and solidarity relationship between Laos and China and the achievement in socioeconomic development in China 10 years after pursuing the open policy. The Chinese Ambassador to Laos Liang Feng also took the floor.

**Phoumi Vongvichit, Delegation Depart for GDR***BK0310133689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] The high-level delegation from the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Phoumi Vongvichit, acting state president and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, left Vientiane by a special plane this morning to participate in the celebration of the 40th

anniversary of the GDR National Day, which will be held in Berlin on 7 October.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai airport were Bolang Boualapha, vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister and head of the office of the Council of Ministers; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting foreign affairs minister; and ministers, deputy ministers, and many high-ranking cadres concerned.

Gunter Horn and Nguyen Xuan—GDR and SRV ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, respectively—also bade farewell to the delegation at the airport.

#### **Leaders Greet Bulgarian Friendship Anniversary**

BK0410102289 *Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Vientiane, October 4 (KPL)—“The signing of the Treaty for Friendship and Cooperation between the Lao PDR [People’s Democratic Republic] and the People’s Republic of Bulgaria was an event of historic significance in the relations of cooperation between the two countries, stated a telegram of greetings jointly signed by party’s and state’s leaders—Kaysone Phomvihane, Phoumi Vongvichit, and Nouhak Phoumsavan—sent to their Bulgarian counterparts on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

Assessing the Lao-Bulgarian relations, the telegram reads:

“We are very pleased to see that the relations of friendship, fraternal solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries have constantly been developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, thus meeting the mutual interests of the peoples of both countries and contributing to the solidarity of the socialist community.”

The telegram, on this occasion, expressed hope that the governments of the two countries would do their utmost to further develop the relations [and] cooperation between the parties and governments [and] Laos’ gratitude to the Bulgarian party, government and people for their help in the past as well as at the present.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipaseut, on this occasion, also sent a telegram of the same nature to his Bulgarian counterpart.

#### **Party Secretary Somlat Returns From Bulgaria**

BK0410093889 *Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Vientiane, October 4 (KPL)—Secretary of the LPRP CC [Lao People’s Revolutionary Party Central Committee] Somlat Chanthamat returned home on October 3 after having attended an ideological conference of the secretariats of fraternal countries’ parties in a

meeting dealing with international problems convened in Bulgaria on September 26-28.

He was met at the airport by Oudom Khatthigna, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, together with representatives of the GDR and Bulgarian Embassies in Laos.

#### **Defense Delegation Returns From Cambodia**

BK2909120789 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] At 0100 on 27 September, a delegation from the Lao People’s Democratic Republic National Defense Ministry led by Comrade Major General Ai Soulinaseng, party Central Committee member and General Staff Department chief of the Lao People’s Army, returned to Vientiane from Cambodia after attending a ceremony marking the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

Comrade Maj Gen Ai Soulinaseng and his delegation were welcomed upon their arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Brigadier General Soulima Bounleut, Foreign Relations Department chief of the National Defense Ministry, along with a number of high- and medium-ranking officers.

#### **Defense Minister Greets Mongolian Counterpart**

BK2909130189 *Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 29 (KPL)—Minister of National Defence of the Lao PDR [People’s Democratic Republic] Gen. Khamtai Siphandon, recently sent a telegram of congratulations to D. Molomjants on the occasion of his appointment as minister of defence of the Mongolian People’s Republic.

Having conveyed his warm greeting to his Mongolian counterpart the Lao minister expressed hope that the fraternal relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the Armies and people of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed.

The telegram also wished the Mongolian minister good health and success in his duty.

#### **Kaysone Phomvihane Receives Foreign Businessmen**

BK0310133389 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] This morning, Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers chairman, received a courtesy call by foreign businessmen from Thailand, the FRG, Japan, Taiwan, the PRC, Malaysia, and Singapore led by Khunying Suwanni Phua-phairot, Thailand’s Thunsuwan Silo Company chairman, who were here to participate in the inaugural ceremony of the Joint Development Bank in Laos. The bank is a joint

partnership between the LPDR State Bank and the Thun-suwan Silo Company of Thailand.

The Council of Ministers chairman chatted with the guests about various topics regarding Lao Government cooperation and policies toward foreign investors in Laos. He said that business operations would produce interests, but such interests must be legitimate and just. Kaysone Phomvihane highly praised the operation of the Joint Development Bank in Laos, pointing out that it constituted a symbol of strengthening relations and cooperation between Laos and Thailand.

On the same morning, Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the Vientiane Municipality administrative committee; Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations; and Mrs Pani Yathotou, State Bank chairman, also received a courtesy call by some of the visiting businessmen. Our Lao leaders explained to the visitors our open-door policy in allowing foreigners to invest in Laos. They also answered many questions from the businessmen, thus serving to heighten the visitors' confidence in their investments here.

#### **Businessmen Attend Lecture**

*BK0310113389 Vientiane KPL in English 0955 GMT  
3 Oct 89*

[Text] Vientiane, October 3 (KPL-OANA)—The Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations yesterday gave a lecture here on the policy of promoting foreign investment in the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic].

The lecture was attended by over 200 businessmen from Thailand, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, Malaysia and Singapore.

Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, spoke of the reality in Laos—its low socio-economic state and its determination to gradually transform subsistent economy to commodity economy, thus speeding up the national economy. Hence, through the opening-up policy, the government wants to promote foreign cooperation.

In ensuring foreign investment in Laos, Phao Bounnaphon further pointed out the government's assurance to legally protect foreign investors' interests, including the government's recognition of the rights to properties and interests of investors. The state will not seize, nationalize investors' properties by administrative means and will facilitate investment in Laos.

Concerning the situation of foreign investment in Laos, the minister said that over the past one year, over 200 foreign businessmen have approached the authority to invest in various fields. And 70 projects have so far been approved. Though the government has created many favourable conditions, there are still some areas which

need to be improved. These include legal (?basis), service systems and other mechanisms. In this connection, the Lao Government has put no little efforts in rectifying these problems while bearing in mind that foreign investment in Laos must guarantee mutual benefit.

The lecture was especially organized to help foreign investors better appreciate the government's policy regarding investment in Laos.

#### **Tobacco Factories Leased to Thai Company**

*BK0210100489 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT  
2 Oct 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 2 (KPL)—An agreement on the lease of the two Lao cigarette factories No. 1 and No. 2 to the Thepphawong International Company Limited (Thailand) was signed here on September 29.

According to the agreement, the lease for a period of 5 years is 70 million baht [Thai currency] a year. 17.5 million baht were paid in advance to the Lao side on the day of signing. The Thai side will take all the present 385 workers of the factory, and following the expiration of the lease the Thepphawong [company] will return all the leased properties in good condition to the Lao owner.

As far as tobacco leaves [are] concerned, the Thai side will purchase good quality tobacco from local planters.

#### **Student Departures for Foreign Study Delayed**

*BK0210130989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] As of 29 September, a total of 738 students have departed for foreign countries to further their studies at the intermediate and higher education levels. Of these, 533 of them have been sent to the Soviet Union.

According to the committee in charge of this work, in the current academic year, Laos plans to send more than 900 students to foreign countries for education at the intermediate and higher education levels. The rest of them will depart in October of this year. The committee pointed out that these students' departures have been considerably delayed because the scholarship donor countries have been slow in sending money to them for plane tickets. In addition, many students, who are already attending school in foreign countries, returned home for a vacation during the school recess. As a result, all out-bound flights are always fully booked when these students return to school.

#### **Kaysone Phomvihane Addresses Sayaboury Meeting**

*BK2809105889 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT  
28 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept. 28 (KPL)—Party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane recently attended a conference on the party's agitation work held in Sayaboury Province

on September 21-24, 1989. The conference was participated [in] by 540 party cadres.

On the occasion, the party general secretary acclaimed efforts the party cadres, state employees, workers, and people in the province [who] have actively executed in the agitation work to strengthen the party. He also said new factors have emerged day after day, and the overall situation has gradually advanced in positive manner.

The party general secretary also dwelled on the questions of enhancing the national defence and local security and the implementation production for commercial purpose by family units, in addition to the improvement of people's democracy system and of socioeconomic development.

### Mountainous Region Development Summarized

BK0410110189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Feature: "Five Years of Mountainous Region Development"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The past 5 years has constituted the first test for the strenuous efforts exerted by the multiethnic cadres and combatants of the Mountainous Region Development Company to build new hope for multiethnic people in the rural areas, who for generations suffered from the oppression and exploitation by the new and old colonialists. The Mountainous Region Development Company, established on 29 August 1984 under the jurisdiction of the National Defense Ministry, has been engaging in comprehensive forestry ventures; doing business with localities and a number of foreign enterprises; striving to open the route to the sea in the East; and cooperating with localities in carrying out economic, cultural, and social undertakings closely linked with the tasks of national defense and maintenance of peace and order.

Although the past 5 years is a short period of time, cadres and combatants of the company have shed much sweat and exerted tremendous energies to develop and build up rural areas in line with the party's guidance and have effectively implemented the party's lines and policies at the grass roots. The achievements they have registered during the period are tangible. In particular, they have striven to carry out the three major undertakings of making improvements within the company and grass roots while keeping the company's businesses running.

Touching on the improvement within the company, they have attentively built up a number of industrial production bases to ensure the company's sufficient production capacity. Especially, they have constructed factories, schools, hospitals, and buildings—costing over 5.8 billion kip. The area where their company is situated, formerly dense jungle infested with wild elephants and tigers, is now transformed into a township with running water and electricity. Education has been promoted from 1 school with 100 students to 18 schools with 1,924 students. Of these, 105 students live in dormitories. The

number of teachers rose to 155. In short, the area is now a mountain town worth visiting.

The company's personnel have been undergoing political training courses and are well organized, which guarantees each section's quality of work. These fundamental improvements have constituted a major factor to facilitate the company's business performance. The company has increased its business units from 2 at the beginning to over 40 now, in many localities and with 6 branch offices abroad. These business units, although having little experience, are learning lessons while functioning so as to achieve the development of the people's livelihood in the rural areas. So far, these business units have earned a total revenue of over 14.6 billion kips from import and export business. After contributing to the central budget and deducting other operation costs, they have a net profit of over 1.058 billion kips. The company has a fixed capital of over 3.8 billion kips, including a 1,600-tonne cargo ship, and it maintains trade relations with over 10 foreign countries.

Besides being self-sufficient in taking care of cadres and combatants in the company, the company is also able to provide assistance in the form of food supplies to multiethnic people in 10 districts and 3 provinces. Moreover, personnel of the company have been closely attached to the grass roots, implementing the party's plans and policies to turn the mountainous regions into production zones and improving the people's living conditions as realities permit.

During this period, the company has found new occupations for the people in the areas under its responsibility, encouraging the people in many villages to shift from slash-and-burn cultivation to fixed, rice planting, and establishing brick-producing or coffee-cultivating cooperatives in areas where rice cultivation is unfeasible, and then buying their products. The company has also mobilized the people to plant industrial and fruit trees on 165 hectares, and irrigation systems to fetch water for several hundred hectares have been built.

These activities in the rural areas have fostered confidence among the people in the party's leadership and built up their pride, as if they were reborn and had a new life. It is our party that has extricated the people from the life of difficulties and hardships. The people are now enjoying a better life. They are walking on asphalt roads and see the light from electric bulbs, while their children are either attending school or selling their products at the markets. Such feelings have become an impetus, encouraging the people to ardently contribute to the tasks of national defense and maintenance of peace and order and consider it as their own duty. Therefore, they are grateful to our party and state. Although much still has to be done to truly satisfy the people's expectations, cadres and combatants of the company will forge ahead to fulfill their duties and assignments to achieve the goal of bringing prosperity and well-being to the multiethnic people.

**National Defense Responsibility of Masses Viewed***BK0310131989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Station Editorial: "National Defense and Public Security Maintenance Work Is the Responsibility of the Entire Masses"]

[Text] Respected listeners, as we know very well, before 1975 our beloved and cherished country was divided into two zones—one of which covered two-thirds of the country with one-half of the population belonging to the revolutionary side, and the other of which was under the temporary control and inspection of the opposite side. The two zones deployed armed forces to fight each other in a fierce, uncompromising, and no-holds-barred manner. The opposite side, in particular, launched numerous large- and small-scale operations with various codenames to nibble at the liberated zone, and to attempt to destroy the revolutionary forces.

Ardently striving to fulfill their lofty ideals—to restore national independence and freedom, and to liberate the entire people from the oppressive control of the internal and external enemies - in late 1975 our revolutionary Armed Forces moved down from the mountains to the lowlands to join with the masses in carrying out the struggle in many localities, and then proceeded to completely seize administrative power from the enemies and to declare the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on 2 December 1975. Since then, the administrative power of the opposite side has been decimated to the point that they will never be able to return to control and exploit our people again. The entire territory of more than 200,000 square kilometers and nearly 4 million Lao people is now under the complete management and control of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP].

Nevertheless, we must never forget that the liberation of our beloved and cherished fatherland and population was not an easy task at all. We accomplished our task not because we simply asked and pleaded for it, but because we earnestly carried out a struggle full of sacrifices, in which thousands of Lao people lost their lives or were crippled. In fact, our victory was won through an ardent, gallant, and unyielding struggle against the enemies. The nature of our struggle was extremely complicated, difficult, and protracted. Our struggle lasted for almost a generation before our entire territory was liberated.

Therefore, safeguarding our national independence, freedom, and revolutionary fruits and defending the territorial integrity that we have inherited from our ancestors is not the duty of a small group of people, but of the entire Lao people. Safeguarding and preserving all of our precious heritage is the common task of the entire Lao people.

At present, our entire Armed Forces and people are joyously building the country and consolidating the popular democratic regime under conditions in which peace is

prevailing both at home and abroad, and countries in this region and throughout the world are moving forward to fulfill a common goal—attaining peaceful coexistence and developing a sense of mutual cooperation.

[Words indistinct] under new conditions in which international tension has been gradually reduced and armed conflicts have been halted in many regions, a number of evil elements are still trying to find ways to oppose the revolution and our people's peaceful life, especially a handful of Lao traitors who have fled to foreign countries. They have tried in every way possible to create disturbances and, in our country for example, between the party and state and between the Army and people.

Therefore, it can be said that in the revolution's new period, and while it is moving along the path of implementing the party's new concept of economic construction to improve the people's living conditions and to gradually switch to goods production so as to guide the people toward a plentiful life, it is necessary for the entire Lao people to firmly grasp and appreciate the party's policy on national defense and public security maintenance work. We must realize that the national defense and public security maintenance task is the common task of the entire people.

The 4th party congress resolution clearly pointed out: In the new period of implementation of the strategic task, we must switch from socialist construction to consolidation and promotion of the popular democratic regime. Therefore, administrations and mass organizations at all levels must pay attention to mobilizing and organizing all Lao citizens, including foreigners residing legally in our country, to participate in the economic, cultural, and social construction and development so as to improve their own living conditions, and to participate in carrying out national defense and public security maintenance work.

Marxism-Leninism has taught us that the revolutionary cause is the cause of the masses and that the national defense and national construction task belongs to the laboring people.

At present, our country is enjoying complete peace and is entering a period of socioeconomic development. However, national defense and public security maintenance work remains crucial to our national independence, sovereignty, peace, and happiness.

Our Armed Forces and people must further hold aloft the spirit of patriotism, heighten a sense of vigilance, cherish a sense of mastery, remain faithful to the party and country, stand ready to sacrifice everything in implementing the party's overall and military directions, and victoriously translate into reality the socioeconomic construction plan and the consolidation of the popular democratic regime as outlined by the 4th party Central Committee's 7th resolution.

### Indochinese Anticommunist Activities Viewed

BK0410045189 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 25 Sep 89

[PASASON feature by (Souksavan Phontheva): "What Is Anticommunism Doing in Indochina?"—date not given]

[Text] Anticommunism emerged at the same time as the development of the international communist-workers movement in 1847. The main line used by the capitalists and imperialists in carrying out their anticommunist movement in the last century was posing threats to wage wars of aggression, such as World War I, the Soviet people's war to defend the fatherland from 1918 to 1922, and World War II from 1941 to 1945. As for Indochina, the anticommunist war took place throughout the 1920's and 30's.

In Laos, an anticommunist law was promulgated by the Phoui Sananikon administration on 28 July 1959. The main reason why anticommunism emerged in Indochina was that the capitalists and imperialists, who used to maintain power and influence in this part of the world, practiced their habit of being the dog in the manger. They were afraid of losing their property through socialist expansion into their land. Although anticommunist elements joined in cooking up stories and making threats with vicious wars, the laboring people in the Indochinese Peninsula did not cease their struggle for national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. When one fell down, a thousand others rose up to take his place in fighting. The imperialists suffered shameful defeats every time they waged wars of aggression in Indochina. They also suffered complete defeat in carrying out their special war of genocide.

So, what else does anticommunism have to do in Indochina to recoup its rotten, defunct prestige and honor and to obstruct the building and expansion of socialism in this region? The answer to this question is certainly in line with the strategic plot of the imperialists' anticommunist intelligence organization. But, no matter how secret it is, millions of people know well that anticommunism is carrying out a cold war aimed at peacefully effecting a change in Indochina.

With regard to the SRV, the anticommunist elements have mainly launched an offensive under the form of slanderous propaganda, distorting facts to create disturbances. For example, regarding the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from the State of Cambodia, the three Cambodian factions, backed by the imperialists, have not only demanded the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, but have also absurdly cooked up stories in an attempt to railroad the recent Paris International Conference on Cambodia into demanding the withdrawal from Cambodia of even those Vietnamese residents who have legally earned their living in Cambodia. Their absurd argument was that such Vietnamese residents are probably disguised Vietnamese soldiers.

More serious still, on the night of 16 September 1989, an elderly anticommunist person in Thailand [M.R. Khukrit Pramot], who has thought about returning to burn Vientiane to the ground, sleepily got up from bed, put on his dark glasses, and said in an interview to Thai color television Channel 3: do not pay attention to the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia; do not carry too much news on this issue; just pay more attention to defending the Thai border even more effectively. It can clearly be seen through these words how much the anti-communist elements have tried to slander and distort the good intentions of the Vietnamese Government.

Toward the State of Cambodia, the anticommunists have launched an offensive in both the military and political fields. They have resorted to creating difficulties and delaying a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem. At present, those who uphold the anticommunist banner have tried to teach their subordinates in the so-called tripartite coalition government to use a new trick, that is, convincing the Cambodian people to forget the past. This means they have called on the Cambodian and world people, who are solemnly condemning the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, to stop talking about the genocidal crimes of the clique. This is one way used by the anticommunists to convince the world people to forget the crimes committed by the genocidal clique and create conditions for it to return to power in Cambodia or, at the very least, take part in a future Cambodian Government so that it can create more difficulties and confusion obstructing the building of a new life in Cambodia.

Toward Laos, the anticommunist elements are making use of the international principles on peaceful coexistence. Since the Lao Government has pursued a policy of broadening cooperation with foreign countries and since Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has announced the implementation of a policy of turning the Indochinese battlefield into a marketplace, the anticommunist elements have sought to send their exports to Laos. However, their goods are different from those of ordinary businessmen and traders. Most of their goods are song cassettes, videotapes, movies, and various types of magazines describing free ways of earning a living and taking pleasure, and talking about sexual desire and intercourse between young men and young women. All these are aimed at poisoning and confusing minds and changing the Lao youths' line of thinking. They are the future of the nation, and this makes them obsessed with the western style of living and then bored with their own country, which is being rebuilt. Secondly, the Lao anti-communists have invested in promoting prostitution disguised in the form of food and drink shops. What they have gained from this type of trading is that the health of the Lao youths has been impaired, the Lao social order and fine culture have been undermined, and venereal disease and AIDS have spread. A further long-term benefit to them is that it makes the Lao people lose their prestige, suffer decayed health, and so forth.

Their third investment is the buying of people, ranging from ordinary people to important persons in the political circles of the country. They have put emphasis on investment in this field, because it is the most profitable investment for them. They believe that once they buy off people, all other matters will be easy for them to deal with.

In short, the anticommunist elements have minimized their threat against the Indochinese people with war and weapons and have now resorted to political, economic, ideological, and cultural warfare to weaken and destroy the Indochinese countries. We Lao people should always keep in mind that war of this type is very dangerous and that to achieve victory in such a war is even more difficult than winning victory in our past national salvation war. If we do not win this warfare, it means that we will suffer the longest defeat.

### Philippines

#### NEDA Chief Alleges Plot To Assassinate Aquino

*HK0410114389 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[From "GMA 7 News" program]

[Text] National Economic Development Authority [NEDA] General Jesus Estanislao said today that there are some groups plotting to assassinate President Aquino, adding that the plan is only part of a full-scale plot to overthrow the government. Meanwhile, sensitive information related to the issue of Marcos' return can reportedly be disclosed in the Supreme Court:

[Begin recording of unidentified person in English] It will be up to the government, as represented by the solicitor general, to present the case and whatever evidence he has. [end recording]

#### Press Secretary Says Plot To Jeopardize Security

*HK0410113989 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Excerpts] Press Secretary Adolf Azcuna today disclosed intelligence reports that there are forces out to jeopardize state security. Azcuna made the disclosure to members of the Cabinet while they met in an executive session today. However, Azcuna refused to reveal details of the intelligence briefing except to say that there are forces from the left and right who will take advantage of the situation surrounding the death of former President Marcos. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos confirmed Azcuna's statement that there are forces out to jeopardize national security, but he emphasized that the security threat is different now that former President Marcos is already dead. [passage omitted]

#### Aquino Reiterates Ban on Marcos Return

*HK0410100189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Report on statement by President Corazon Aquino at the Solicitor General's Office at the Colegio of San Agustin Theater in Makati, Metro Manila, on 4 October]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino reiterated that the late President F. Marcos cannot return to the country. She made this statement before lawyers, judges, and fiscal officials during the 18th anniversary celebration of the Solicitor General's Office at the Colegio of San Agustin Theater in Makati, Metro Manila, today. In her speech, Mrs Aquino said that Marcos' return constitutes a big threat to national security. According to her, through People's Power the nation united and succeeded in restoring democracy. Why should we destroy the freedom and peace we have attained, she added.

The president said that justice is essential and decisions on the cases require careful study in order to come up with a just and fair verdict both for the rich and the poor.

She also mentioned that her late husband, Ninoy Aquino Jr. experienced hardship when the previous regime sent him abroad into exile, with the aim of not allowing him to return to the Philippines. He was killed in his attempt to come home and see for himself the country's situation during the Marcos dictatorship. That is why, Mrs Aquino said, the court's decision should be truthful and without bias. The citizens should not doubt the court's verdict, which is based on freedom and democracy. Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan made no comments on the president's statement.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] We will, of course, continue to assert the right of the executive. And the court will assure, will see to it, that the balance of power in the state stands nicely buoyed in the interest of freedom. Most recently the Supreme Court has sustained our determination of the national interest with respect to the return of my predecessor.

As the decision is a subject of a motion for reconsideration, I will just reiterate what I have said earlier: The return of this man and his minions poses a greater threat to a democratic Constitution he ironically invoked than denying him entry would tend to subvert the fundamental law. I accept the view of the honorable court that this is a special case involving not so much the denial of a right as a recognition of a malignant power still able to destroy the tranquillity of the state and the progress we have achieved. This recognition implies a corresponding duty on the part of the executive to protect the state. [end recording]

Still, during the anniversary of the Solicitor General's Office, the president said that the administration has enemies and the sentiments are divided into two groups. For the benefit of the national interest, the Executive's decision to ban Marcos' return remains.

She said: I am a widow and Mrs Marcos is now also a widow, and she would understand the feelings of a politician who was exiled to another country and has lost a beloved one. However, we should consider the national interest and the government's efforts to improve the country's economy. Thus, the president's decision to ban Marcos' return remains.

#### **Solicitor General on Marcos Supporters' Petition**

HK0410090389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 4 Oct 89 pp 1, 18

[Report by Rey G. Panaligan]

[Text] The Supreme Court (SC) directed Solicitor General Francisco I. Chavez yesterday to comment on a motion filed to reconsider the High Court's decision upholding the power of President Aquino to ban the return of former President Marcos and members of his family.

In an en banc resolution, Chavez was given a non-extendable period of 10 days from receipt of the order to file his comment.

The high court's decision, handed down last Sept. 15, also banned, in effect, the transport to the Philippines of the body of former President Ferdinand Marcos who died in Hawaii last week.

In an interview, Chavez said he will file his comment and opposition to the motion filed by the Marcoses within the period specified by the court.

Commenting on the motion filed by the Marcoses, Chavez said the lawyers of the Marcoses did not present new legal grounds.

Chavez said the motion of the Marcoses did not also ask the SC for authority to bring with them the body of the deposed ruler for burial in the Philippines.

He said what was sought in the motion was the return to the country of the members of the Marcos family.

He said "Mrs Marcos is using the supervening event—Marcos' death—to provide her a free passage into the country so that she can evade trial on racketeering charges pending before the New York court."

At the same time, Chavez said the Marcos lawyers did not provide the court with legal basis to show that a dead man has rights.

The solicitor general said a corpse is a thing and not a person. "Any offense to a dead person's honor is no longer an offense committed against him but against the honor of his family," he said.

Aside from legal and constitutional grounds, the members of the Marcos family invoked Christian and humane consideration in their renewed plea to the court.

Under the rules, the Marcos family has the right to file a reply to the comment that would be filed by Chavez.

There is also a possibility that the high court may order another hearing of the case.

#### **Ramos: Marcos Death Changes Security Situation**

HK0410105589 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 4 Oct 89

[Report on statement by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos on 4 October—place not given]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today confirmed that the security situation in the country had been changed a little by the death of the late President Marcos and by calls from some sectors to allow the return of Marcos' remains to the country. However, Ramos assured that the country is taking necessary precautions to maintain peace and stability. He expressed the hope that the Supreme Court would come out with a decision that could help in keeping peace in the country:

[Begin Ramos recording in English] I think that the situation is a little different in a sense that there is this nagging question about whether the remains of the late president should be allowed to come back to the Philippines. This is a matter now being addressed by the Supreme Court. And so it is different in that way, but the government certainly has taken the necessary measures to keep the situation in the country stable, whether from the defense, military, or intelligence side; or whether from the foreign affairs side or the socioeconomic sectors. The government has taken the necessary measures in maintaining the stability in government and the orderliness of our society. I do not think any of you will want it otherwise. [end recording]

#### **95 Marcos 'Cronies' on Government 'Watch List'**

HK0410031189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 4 Oct 89 pp 1, 8

[Report by Jerry Esplanada]

[Text] A total of 95 relatives and former business associates of the late former President Ferdinand Marcos are on the updated "lookout list" of the government, the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] said yesterday.

As ordered by Malacanang shortly after the death of Marcos, the home office and all Philippine embassies and consulates abroad have been directed not to issue passports and other travel documents to those in the list, acting Foreign Secretary Manuel Yan said in an earlier press briefing.

"The (government) policy on the issuance of travel papers stands...like the policy not to allow the remains (of the former president) to be brought back home," he told diplomatic reporters.

The foreign office is coordinating its activities on the policy with the Commission on Immigration and Deportation, Yan said.

The INQUIRER yesterday obtained a copy of the updated watchlist from Ambassador Emmanuel Fernandez, director-general of the consular services office of the DFA.

The 95 Marcos relatives and "former cronies or business associates" on the list:

Imelda Marcos, Imee Marcos Manotoc, Irene Marcos-Araneta, Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr., Aimee Marcos, Gregorio "Greggy" Araneta, Tomas "Tommy" Manotoc;

Benjamin "Kokoy" Romualdez, Fabian Ver, Irwin Ver, Rexor Ver, Wyrlo Ver, Aida Ver, Maria Agnes Ver, Maria Ramona Ver, Marita Ver;

Roberto Benedicto, Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco, Carlos Cojuangco, Carmen Cojuangco, Danielle Cojuangco, Marcos Cojuangco, Paola Cojuangco, Soledad Cojuangco;

Fe Antonio, Agrifina Aquino, Arturo Aruiza, Rosa Asuncion, Ramon Azurin, Emilo Batang, Maria Bautista, Evelina Baylen;

Jose Benitez, Ferdinand Bolibol, Griselda Bondoc, Ricardo Calapini, Romeo Cinco, Jacobo Clave, Minerva Corpuz, Rodolfo Cuenca, Mervyn Espadero, Menando Espinelli;

Alberto Estabillo, Fernando Manotoc, Alfredo Felix, Manuel Flora, Paloma Fule-Foronda, Maria Gallego, Alejo Ganut, Fe Roa Gimenez, Nenita Isiderio, Agnes Laban, Pacita Laguardia, Jovercio Luga, Olivia Lumakang, Delmar Magno;

Ferdinand Manotoc, Ramona Maranon, Restituto Marcos, Buenaventura Ortaleza, Arturo Pacific-Cador, Rodolfo Pacificador, Salvador Panarigan, Eufemio Pascua;

Narciso Pineda, Narciso Aquino-Pineda, Eva Quirao, Rudy Radcliff, Nora Raza, Faida Resurreccion, Male Resurreccion, Neptys Resurreccion, Agnes Ruiz, Nestor Sadiarin, Eustacia Sanidad, Lucila Tagal;

Bienvenido Tantoco, Alfonso Tantoco, Dwecelia Tantoco, Glicerita Tantoco, Justa Tantoco, Zenaida Huang-Tantoco.

Lourdes Pineda-Tantoco, Anna Tuason, Fabian Tuason, Mark Tuason, Reina Tuason, Reynaldo Tuason, Ana Valdoz, Monino Veridiano, Gil Villa, Orlando Villa, and Juanita Zagala.

Sources at the DFA's consular services office said that "about 56 names," mostly former cronies of the former president, had been deleted from the list "since January 1987."

Those cronies have either entered into compromise agreements with the PCGG [Presidential Commission

on Good Government] or turned state witness (against the Marcoses) in ill-gotten wealth cases filed by the PCGG, the same sources added.

At the height of the sequestration proceedings of the PCGG, a total of 242 relatives and business associates of the Marcoses were on the government watchlist.

### House Members Debate U.S. Bases Referendum

HK0410031589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 4 Oct 89 pp 1, 6

[Article by staff writers Miguel C. Genovea and Divina Paredes-Japa, with a report from D. Borje]

[Text] Plenary consideration of a House bill calling for a referendum on the U.S. military bases issue was delayed last night when Rep. Carlos Padilla (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Nueva Vizcaya) sought to recommit the proposal to the committee on appropriations for funding purposes.

Interpellating the sponsors of House Bill 15113, Padilla noted that the measure had been overtaken by events since Section 1 of the bill states that the referendum would be held on the second Monday of November 1988. That means the funds, under the original measure which was filed last year, had already reverted to the national treasury, he said.

The proponents of the bill want the referendum to be held next year.

It is estimated that some P200 million will be needed for the referendum.

Padilla said that the proposal must be referred to the appropriations committee to prevent the sponsors of the measure from being accused of subverting the House rules.

The measure proposes the holding of a referendum on the U.S. bases issue even before a new treaty with the U.S. is presented to the government.

Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., insisting that the holding of the referendum is not unconstitutional, said earlier yesterday that the House of Representatives will push the measure, regardless of the stand taken by the Senate.

Senate President Jovito Salonga had said that the Senate would reject any proposal for a referendum before a new treaty is presented to the chamber, stressing that it is unconstitutional.

To which Mitra retorted: "Let them (senators) act on it (house bill). Let them answer to the people why they prevent them from stating their position."

Speaking at a forum sponsored by the Sigma Delta Phi Alumnae Association yesterday, Mitra said that the senators, in insisting on a referendum only after the ratification of a bases treaty, "have already foreclosed the possibility of involving the people in the decision on the bases."

As this developed, Acting Foreign Secretary Manuel Yan said that negotiations between the Philippine and United States governments on the future of the military bases will definitely open in Manila.

The specific date, Yan told a public hearing of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, will be known when President Aquino makes her state visit to Washington D.C. in November.

He said the House will still ask the Senate to act on the bill, and it is then up to the senators to explain their opposition to an early referendum.

President Aquino and two influential leaders of the Catholic Church, Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin and Manila Auxiliary Bishop Teodoro Bacani, have expressed support for the referendum.

The Constitution states that an extension of the lease on the U.S. bases must be covered by a new treaty ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and, if Congress decides, by a referendum.

The RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement expires on September 16, 1991.

In response to the question raised by Congressman Padilla, Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco assured his colleague that his motion will be taken up as soon as the interpellations are finished. After six days of floor deliberations, 15 congressmen have so far interpellated Rep. Magdaleno Palacol (LDP, Laguna), the principal sponsor of the bill.

Meanwhile, Jose N. Nollado, a member of the 1986 Constitutional Commission, asserted yesterday that Mitra has again misread the Constitution, saying that "unreflected and erroneous opinions on the fundamental law have habitually emanated from the Office of the Speaker, to my great dismay."

The Mitra proposal to hold a referendum will amount to an amendment of the Constitution "because it will denigrate and substitute the power of the Senate to ratify treaties," Nollado said.

This cannot be done unless the Constitution is first amended, said Nollado, a law professor and author, in his letter to Salonga. He congratulated the Senate president for his "correct stand" in blasting the Mitra proposal.

He said that the general rule laid down to make meaningful Philippine national independence and territorial integrity is that no foreign military bases should be maintained in the country, except when the following requisites are followed:

- A treaty is negotiated by the president.
- This treaty is ratified by two-thirds of all the members of the Senate.

—When Congress so requires, this treaty should be ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the people in a national referendum held for that purpose.

—The treaty is recognized as such by the other contracting state—that is, it must be approved by the latter's ratifying organ.

All four requisites must concur, Nollado said, adding that when the Senate ratifies the treaty, which the President has negotiated and signed, the ratification by the people is optional with the Congress. If Congress should decide to submit the treaty to the people in a national referendum and the people should cast a negative vote, the people's will must prevail, he said. But should the Senate reject the treaty, this will foreclose the holding of a referendum because not all the requisites would exist, Nollado said.

### Government Will Not Give Land to U.S. Military

HK0410093989 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
3 Oct 89 p 2

[Report by Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] The Philippine Government does not plan to turn over to the United States 10 hectares of Fort Bonifacio unless American officials can present the title for the property, a senior foreign affairs official said yesterday.

"They have to prove their ownership to the property they are claiming," the official, who asked not to be identified, said. "We are not aware of any U.S. title to any piece of land in Fort Bonifacio." Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus disclosed before he left for New York last Sept 16 that the U.S. Government has revived its claim for a 10-hectare lot inside Fort Bonifacio which the Philippines reportedly agreed to give to the United States when it turned over Fort McKinley (the present Fort Bonifacio) to the Philippines in the 1950's during the term of President Ramon Magsaysay.

Manglapus said the revival of the American claim must have been precipitated by the government's plan to transfer military camps in Metro Manila to Clark Air Base. The land will then be sold to private real estate companies to raise funds for the conversion of the American military facilities for civilian use.

Foreign Undersecretary Jose D. Ingles said the Ministry of National Defense, then under Minister (now Senator) Juan Ponce Enrile, refused to allow the United States to have a part of its mission in Fort Bonifacio, saying this is a violation of the country's sovereignty.

Ingles said he remembers the Philippines offering a swap for a lot in the reclaimed area along Roxas Boulevard.

The DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] source, however, said in the last inter-agency meeting of defense, justice and foreign affairs officials the swap was not discussed.

**Military Reports 3-1 Death Ratio Against NPA**

*HK0410031389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Oct 89 p 12*

[Text] The Armed Forces has attained a 3:1 kill ratio against the communist New People's Army [NPA] according to a military quarterly assessment report.

The ratio means that three rebels were killed for every soldier slain during combat.

The military gains, according to the assessment, resulted to the liberation from rebel control of 816 barangays nationwide.

It said the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] also seized 17 firearms from the NPA for every 10 firearms lost.

The report was released yesterday after the quarterly military command conference held in Camp Aguinaldo. The conference was presided by AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa and attended by commanders of the major services, area command, army divisions, constabulary regional commands, and the AFP joint staff.

During the conference, de Villa directed field commanders to "redouble their efforts and correct some minor weaknesses observed."

The AFP has been battling the NPA since 1969. The NPA has grown from a ragtag army to a high of 25,000 followers last year. The military claimed it has reduced the NPA's to about 23,000 from 25,000 last year.

Gen. De Villa had earlier urged commanders to take vigilance specially in the security of personnel and facilities following successful NPA ambushes in Misamis Oriental and Quezon Province last month.

The AFP is implementing a campaign plan known as "Lambat Bitag" [Dragnet] which, according to the assessment, had caused great damage to the insurgency movement.

Citing seized rebel documents, AFP reports said "Major setbacks are now being suffered by communist rebels, particularly in the armed struggle and their efforts to expand their influence in both urban and rural areas."

**Military Raids 3 NPA Camps in Zamboanga**

*HK0410094189 Quezon City MALAYA in English 3 Oct 89 p 7*

[Report by Mila Velasquez]

[Text] Zamboanga City—Three New People's Army [NPA] camps, including a landmine factory, were raided Saturday by Army troopers of the 1st Infantry Tabak Division based in Camp Pulacan, Labangan, Zamboanga del Sur, the military said Monday.

In a report, Brig. Gen. Ernesto Calupig, division commander, said the camps are believed used as a hospital

for sick and wounded rebels and as training center where new recruits undergo combat exercises.

He said troopers seized 2,500 rounds of M-16 ammunition and medical and dental equipment and destroyed the landmine factory.

Commending his men for one of their biggest achievements, Calupig said the next mission is to penetrate the Montesora group, reportedly the biggest armed group of the NP in southern Mindanao.

It is based in Mt. Malindang in Misamis Occidental and is said to be the most advanced in terms of weapon capacity and manpower.

"At the rate military operations are going, we are confident we are going to neutralize NPA-controlled areas in Southern Mindanao, capture their leaders and followers, dismantle their military barracks, and confiscate their firearms and ammunition," Calupig said.

**Netherlands Group Ends Aid to 1 May Movement**

*HK0310030189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 89 p 13*

[Report by Airs R. Ilagan]

[Text] A foreign organization has stopped all financial assistance to the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] because of its statement defending the massacre of student demonstrators at Beijing's Tiananmen Square last July.

W.A. Zuidhof, foreign affairs director for Third World nations of the Netherlands Christian Federation of Employers (NCFE), said that it decided to cut off financial as well as other forms of assistance to the labor union.

Zuidhof, in an interview at the Bay View Hotel on Roxas Blvd., said the KMU statement disturbed the minds of many Dutch people who have contributed to the KMU to finance community development and information programs.

The NCFE is the umbrella organization of the Dutch human rights groups ICCO, MCO, and NOVIB [expansions unknown] which have been tagged by the military as foreign supporters of the KMU.

Jose Ma. Sison, proclaimed leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) now living in exile in the Netherlands, had earlier identified the KMU as one of the organizations operating under the National Democratic Front (NDF), the propaganda branch of the CPP.

Zuidhof stressed that the NCFE is primarily concerned with promoting equality, justice, and human rights, particularly in developing countries such as the Philippines.

### **Military Says Woman Heads Pangasinan Rebels**

*HK0410100989 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
3 Oct 89 p 3*

[Text] Lingayen, Pangasinan—The Constabulary yesterday confirmed that the Communist New People's Army [NPA] in Pangasinan is now headed by a woman known among her comrades only as Ka [Comrade] Lilia.

Col Leandro R. Mendoza, Pangasinan PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, said Ka Lilia is a University of the Philippines graduate and holds the position of secretary of the provincial party committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The PC said her real name is still unknown.

The military said Ka Lilia is the leader of some 100 NPA's operating throughout the province of Pangasinan.

Ka Lilia, the military added, belongs to a unit operating on the tri-boundary areas of Pangasinan, Zambales and Tarlac.

### **5 Government Militiamen Killed in Davao Clash**

*HK0410095189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Report by Bing Formento]

[Text] Reports from Davao City stated that five government men, from the Philippine Army-CAFGU [citizens armed forces geographical unit] based in Balagunan, Santo Tomas in Davao, were killed in an ambush by more than 80 armed New People's Army rebels. Corporal Bautista, CAFGU members Wilfredo Santeros, Romy Santeros, Florencio Balintagula, and Romy Lallantakun were killed. Lito Catalan, CAFGU member Romeo Castilla and civilian Rudy Adanil were wounded. The same reports said that the NPA rebels were able to take an M-203, an M-14 rifle and grenade rifles from the slain soldiers.

### **Three Soldiers Killed in Aurora Rebel Ambush**

*HK0410062189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Two members of the Philippine Constabulary [PC] and a policeman were killed, while six other soldiers, including a captain, were wounded in a rebel ambush in Barangay Bidet, Casiguran, Aurora yesterday afternoon. The PC report identified the victims as constables 2d class Joel Ruiz and Anselmo Buencamino and policeman Domingo Valencia.

Colonel Antonio Lopez, Aurora PC provincial commander, said that the soldiers were riding in a weapons carrier when ambushed by the rebels. A gunbattle ensued that lasted for an hour, forcing the rebels to retreat toward the mountain area of Casiguran.

### **Constabulary Sergeant Wounded in Manila Ambush**

*HK0410094589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 3 Oct 89 p 6*

[Text] A constabulary sergeant was seriously injured yesterday morning in an ambush staged by four suspected hit men of the New People's Army (NPA) in Pandacan, Manila.

As of press time, Sgt. Fortunato Manalo, 43, a PC-CIS (Philippine Constabulary-Criminal Investigation Service) agent, was in critical condition at the V. Luna Medical Center in Quezon City. He sustained five gunshot wounds in the back.

Police said that at 0830 yesterday, Manalo, who was driving his Galant car with plate no. PGL 338 on his way to work, heeded a red traffic signal on the corner of Zamora and Quirino streets in Pandacan. As he stopped the car, four unidentified men, all armed with .45-caliber pistols, walked up to him and fired successive shots at him.

Despite his serious wounds, Manalo managed to speed off toward Nagtahan Road in Sta. Mesa. Manalo reached Tomas Morato Avenue in Quezon City, where he accidentally hit a car, apparently due to blurred vision caused by his injury. He got out of his car and requested bystanders to bring him to the hospital.

At the crime scene, Manalo's assailants flagged down a passenger jeep with plate no. NXJ 115. Hours later the jeep was found abandoned on El Guinto Street in Ermita, Manila.

Recovered from the crime scene were several empty shells of bullets for .45-caliber pistols.

Witnesses described the suspects as being in their mid-20s, wearing casual clothes, medium build, and fair-skinned.

The attack was the sixth to be mounted by the NPA in the metropolis since June this year, police said.

### **Some Manila Power Plants Still Out of Operation**

*HK0410025989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 3 Oct 89*

[Text] Metro Manila and nearby provinces will continue to suffer rotating brownouts 2 hours daily. This until power plants isolated by the tripping of the Makiling-Banahaw-Binan transmission line Monday are put back into the Luzon system. As scheduled by the Manila Electric Company, residential and commercial customers in Metro Manila and portions of Rizal, Cavite, Batangas, Quezon, and Bulacan will experience brownouts of 2-hour duration daily between 0800 and 1700. The voluntary load-shutting program will be in force for industrial customers.

## Thailand

### Spokesman Cited on Sitthi-Baker Talks

*BK0310064989 Bangkok TNA in English 0345 GMT  
3 Oct 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 3 (OANA-TNA)—Thai Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker expressed concern over U.S. congressional attempts to cut security aid to Thailand, the deputy foreign ministry spokesman Pratyathawi Thawetikon said here.

Pratyathawi said ACM Sitthi held talks with Mr Baker in the U.S. on September 29 to discuss bilateral relations and many issues of common interest.

Mr Baker was quoted as saying that the Bush administration would do its best to resolve any problems occurring from the security aid reduction to Thailand.

The U.S. secretary of state said a cut in the aid did not mean reduced commitment to Thai security interests by the U.S., Pratyathawi said.

ACM Sitthi told Mr Baker that he understood the situation but noted that a cut in security aid could send the wrong signal to other countries. The cuts could also be portrayed as a sign of problems in Thai-U.S. relations and could have an impact on Thai security, the spokesman said.

He said the two men also discussed the Asia-Pacific economic cooperation proposal and the upcoming foreign ministerial meeting in Canberra. They agreed that Thailand, the U.S., Indonesia and Brunei should attend the meeting to discuss the details of the cooperation.

Pratyathawi said that Washington also would like several trade issues to be resolved, particularly the pharmaceutical and cigarette imports issues, before Thai Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to the U.S. in November.

He quoted Mr Baker as saying that if these two issues can be resolved, it would pave the way for Gen Chatchai's visit and produce better results.

ACM Sitthi told Mr Baker that the Thai-U.S. technical team will start talks in Washington and he believed that good progress would be made.

The Thai delegation, led by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena, is due to start talks with U.S. officials Tuesday.

On the Cambodian issues, Pratyathawi said both agreed that only a comprehensive solution would ensure lasting peace in Kampuchea.

Their talks also touched on Thai and U.S. cooperation to solve refugee problems and to fight against drug trafficking, the spokesman said.

### U.S. Trade Information Transfer Termed 'Unfair'

*BK3009131489 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai  
30 Sep 89 p 7*

[Text] In connection with a request by U.S. steel pipe manufacturers that a U.S. court impose more duties on Thai steel pipes—which resulted in Thailand hiring the law firm (Wilkie Farr) to fight the case—the U.S. law firm has reported to Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, deputy director of the Foreign Trade Department, that the U.S. court has ruled that the U.S. Commerce Department must transfer all trade information on Thai steel pipes to the lawyers representing the U.S. manufacturers.

The transfer of trade information to U.S. competitors is unfair and will damage Thai manufacturers. Therefore, the law firm (Wilkie Farr) has been instructed to appeal the U.S. court's decision.

The Thai trade information was given to the U.S. Commerce Department as part of official cooperation; it was not intended for use by U.S. steel manufacturers against Thai manufacturers.

In light of what has happened, cooperation will be withdrawn and regulations will have to be imposed on information given to the United States in the future, pending outcome of the appeal.

"We are considering whether it is wise to ask for the return of our information because the United States could impose duties on our products in haphazard and excessive manner."

### Change in U.S. Rice Subsidy Program Sought

*BK0410053089 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
4 Oct p 13*

[Report by Chirawat Krongkao and Peter Maitri Ungphakon]

[Text] Thai officials and their American legal advisers have decided to launch a campaign to persuade US Congressmen to drop rice from two key subsidy programmes contained in the present US Farm Act.

Following a meeting at the Foreign Trade Department yesterday, lawyers with the American firm, Heron, Burchette, Ruckort and Rothwell, agreed to collect data in the United States and lobby lawmakers in the last months of this year, when Congressional committees are scheduled to hold hearings on a possible replacement for the present act which expires at the end of next year.

Oranut Osathanon, the department's director general, warned afterwards that the large increase in world rice production expected next year could depress prices. And, if the US persists in using its rice subsidy programmes, Thai exporters would suffer.

In the first year of the Act, the US rice industry received subsidies totalling about US\$1 billion from programmes under what is officially called the 1985 Food Security

Act. Since then, world rice prices have risen and the Americans have been able to export their rice with smaller subsidies.

Oranut said the US rice industry's claims to have contributed to the increase in world prices were false. World demand outstripping supply, especially in countries like China and India, was the real reason for the price strength, she said.

Oranut said the Thai lobbying effort will concentrate on persuading Congress to take rice out of the controversial subsidized credit programme—the Marketing Loan Programme, and the Export Enhancement Programme which offers export subsidies in selected circumstances.

The two programmes are designed to lower US rice prices so that producers can be competitive on the world market.

But critics say the programmes depressed world prices and damaged the earnings of farmers and traders in other producing countries. Thai producers allege the programme was aimed directly at them because Thailand is the major exporter. An early draft of the act is said to have specifically named Thailand.

Officials in the Reagan and Bush administrations have repeatedly told Thai representatives that the US government does not approve of the rice subsidies, which, they say, was the outcome of political bargaining in Congress aimed at securing benefits for other crops such as wheat and maize which face competing subsidies from the European Community and other producers.

So far, however, the US government has not sought any amendment to the Act from Congress. Rather, US officials have told their Thai counterparts that the American rice subsidies should only be removed when international agreement is reached to end trade-distorting farm subsidies on all crops.

Thai critics contend that the argument is unreasonable because none of the other important rice exporters subsidize their farmers.

Thailand's lobbyists will not exert pressure on congressmen to abolish other programmes available for rice farmers or subsidies for other crops, Oranut said. She said the Americans will be told that the best way to solve the problems of the US rice industry would be to reduce the acreage rather than to continue providing subsidies.

Other US programmes supporting rice are "artificial", Oranut said.

There are apparently no plans at present to send Thai representatives to testify at the Congressional hearings. But another source present at yesterday's meeting said information from the Thai National Rice Policy Committee would be sought to show the Americans that Thailand does not subsidize its farmers.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said the lawyers told Oranut and the Thai officials that Washington is considering three issues in relation to the renewal of the Farm Act: whether to continue with the various programmes, what the effect would be on the United States international trade relations, and the validity of the arguments of the US Rice Millers' Association, the main lobbying organization seeking to retain the rice subsidies.

The rice subsidies granted under the Farm Act were one of the main reasons for Thailand's active participation in the Australian-led Cairns Group of 14 agricultural exporting nations. The Cairns Group's purpose is to negotiate an end to farm subsidies through international agreement.

#### **Chawalit Meets Edmund Muskie, Rejects Lao Claim**

*BK0410145189 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Report on interview with General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander—date and place not given]

[Text] Edmund Muskie, president of the U.S. National Policy Center, this morning met General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, at the Supreme Command Headquarters at Sanam Suapa for talks on U.S. policy on Indochina, especially on the Cambodian problem. Mr Edmund Muskie was to leave for Vietnam and Cambodia today at 1030 for an inspection and to collect information for the U.S. Congress and U.S. Administration. Gen Chawalit reaffirmed to the visitor Thailand's firm stand in the search for peace.

[Begin recording] [Chawalit] We must be firm in our stand. The search for peace is our duty. That's all. We are firm in our stand. We are searching for peace on the basis of a firm principle, on agreements reached.

[Reporter] There is a report that the United States and the Soviet Union have held discussions on ending arms supplies to all sides in Cambodia.

[Chawalit] That is a good thing if it can be accomplished by anyone.

[Reporter] [Lao] General Sisavat [Keobounphan] yesterday claimed that Vietnamese saboteurs crossed into Laos from Thailand for operations in Vietnam.

[Chawalit] Well, we have been the target of accusations so often. We have made it clear many times that it is difficult for us to control and track down the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people in Thailand. You must help us in contributing to a better understanding through your reports. [end recording]

**King Greets PRC President on National Day***BK0210153189 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[1 October greetings message from His Majesty the King to the president of the People's Republic of China]

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of China, I would like to convey my greetings and best wishes to you for your health and the greater prosperity of the country and the Chinese people. I am confident that close relations between the peoples of our two countries will be strengthened in the future for mutual benefit.

**Shevardnadze Gives Support for Cambodia Plan***BK0410032989 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
4 Oct 89 p 2*

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, that Moscow supports Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's initiative for another meeting of the four Cambodian factions to find ways to end their conflict, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikhun said Shevardnadze also planned to meet representatives from the five member countries of the UN Security Council to discuss a call for ending the arms' supplies to the warring Cambodian groups.

Pratyathawi told a news conference in Bangkok that Sitthi was invited to a meeting last week with Shevardnadze at the Soviet mission in New York where both are attending the annual UN General Assembly.

The spokesman quoted the Soviet foreign minister as telling Sitthi that Moscow appreciated Premier Chatchai's attempts to organize another informal meeting among the Cambodian factions.

"Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union supports continuous dialogue to solve the problem," he said.

He said the two also discussed Thai-Soviet bilateral matters.

Pratyathawi also said he did not expect the Soviet Union to continue supplying arms to the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

But a Soviet political analyst and journalist said in Bangkok on Monday that Moscow would send weapons to Phnom Penh if it was threatened by the resistance forces following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Pratyathawi quoted Shevardnadze as saying the Khmer Rouge should be included in any Cambodian coalition government.

"Without the participation of the Khmer Rouge in a coalition government, normalizing and stabilizing will not occur in Cambodia," the Soviet minister was quoted as saying.

But the spokesman did not say in what context the statement was made. Both Vietnam and Phnom Penh have rejected any Khmer Rouge role in an interim government.

Pratyathawi repeated the Foreign Ministry's charges that the recent Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia was a sham.

He had said on Monday that Thai authorities had captured five Vietnamese troops disguised as Cambodian soldiers last week. He said the media could meet them tomorrow in Chanthaburi—apparently to disprove the Vietnamese claims about the troop withdrawal.

The Foreign Ministry charged that a large number of Vietnamese troops were left behind in Cambodia to help the government forces fight the resistance guerrillas.

**Army Chief Threatens Repatriation of Refugees***BK3009040089 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
30 Sep 89 p 2*

[Text] Armed forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, reviving the idea of partitioning Cambodia, yesterday threatened that Thailand might repatriate Cambodian refugees as an effort to move the escalating war deeper into the neighbouring country.

Gen Sunthon also reiterated that the Thai military will take "serious retaliation" against any Cambodian troops encroaching upon Thai territory.

The chief of staff said a military partition of Cambodia by the forces of the resistance would be necessary to prevent Cambodia from being "completely colonized by Vietnam." He said that his position was based on doing whatever possible to contain the war in Cambodia to protect Thai border villagers.

Speaking with reporters after inspecting the military's Pre-Cadet School, Gen Sunthon said the 300,000 displaced Cambodians along the border should be repatriated because "we should no longer be responsible for them."

Reflecting patriotic sentiments within the military, the general said that the money spent to feed the refugees should be instead used to enhance the standard of living of rural Thais.

The chief of staff also said he believed that Hanoi has only pulled out its regular soldiers from Cambodia, leaving behind reserve troops married to Cambodian women.

### Premier Urges Monitoring of Cambodia

AU0310143089 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT  
3 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 3 (AFP)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said Tuesday that France and the Cambodian resistance backed his plan to hold talks on an international control mechanism to prevent fighting in Cambodia. General Chatchai told a press conference that the mechanism should be set up "as soon as possible" without waiting for an overall peace settlement, although he urged that the "momentum of the peace process" be maintained.

"People are getting killed every day," he said, "including Thai citizens who live along the Thai border." Fighting broke out Tuesday between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Cambodian Government forces inside Cambodia near the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

He said French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Michel Rocard had "agreed" to his initiative. Mr. Mitterrand voiced French support for "any realistic approach" with a chance of reducing regional tension, his spokesman Hubert Vedrine said.

Gen. Chatchai, making the first French visit by a Thai premier, earlier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the informal meeting he was seeking could be held in Jakarta in November.

The idea was for the four Cambodian factions, the six members of the Association of South East Asian Nations, France and Vietnam to take part.

He said the three Cambodian resistance factions had agreed to the talks, adding that he held talks with leaders of the tripartite Cambodian resistance, including Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Prime Minister Son Sann and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

He has also met Hun Sen, leader of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The proposed international control mechanism, to be mandated by the International Conference on Cambodia with United Nations help, would arrange a cease-fire, verify that Vietnamese troops have completed their pullout as stated by Hanoi last month, and prepare general elections, Gen. Chatchai said.

Gen. Chatchai said Tuesday that he did not know whether all Vietnamese soldiers had left Cambodia. "I can't say. I didn't see it with my own eyes," he said. "That's why I suggested an international control mechanism."

A Thai Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday that Thai troops had captured five Vietnamese soldiers disguised as Cambodian troops on the Thai-Cambodian border last week.

Gen. Chatchai said that "there are many deserters" along the border, and Thai forces had already arrested

many soldiers who had deserted their units or gone absent without permission. [passage omitted]

### Wants Immediate Peace Talks

BK0410014789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Oct 89 pp 1,3

[Report on "exclusive interview" with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan by Kanchana Spindler in Paris—date not given]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said here yesterday that efforts to resolve the Cambodian conflict need to start immediately and not in six months time, otherwise it would be back to "square one".

In an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST, Gen Chatchai said the talks should focus on forming an international control mechanism [ICM] which he believes should have been in place before the Vietnamese withdrawal began on September 21.

Had the ICM been set up before the withdrawal, there would not be so many problems as there are at present, he said.

Without an ICM verification, it is impossible to know what is actually taking place in Cambodia, he said.

The Prime Minister said he is not interested in whether another Jakarta Informal Meeting takes place or not, but "I just want the world to know that the four Cambodian factions also want to meet for talks.

"Any talk that leads to peace is fine. The problems should be dealt with now, (instead of) waiting for another five or six months before another meeting, otherwise we would have to start from square one again.

"I also want to prove to the world that Thailand isn't just sitting there doing nothing. Since both the Thais and Cambodians are affected, I try to see that unity takes place as much as possible.

"The more people try to talk, the more the confusion, especially if the talking is being done by those who are not directly affected by the war. I have a feeling that people in fact like to see fighting continue in Cambodia and a civil war erupt," Gen Chatchai said.

The Prime Minister made the comment after the POST reported that US Secretary of State James Baker had indicated that Gen Chatchai's proposal for a new conference on Cambodia was not necessary.

The Thai Ambassador to the United Nations, Nit Phibunsongkhram, told Post correspondent Phonphimon Kanchanalak that Mr Baker's discussions with the ASEAN ministers were definitely not conducted in the context of Gen Chatchai's move to hold a new informal conference on Cambodia.

The discussions, he said, were held to explore how to proceed towards a resolution because there is an increasing possibility of continued fighting.

Mr Baker felt that efforts to seek a solution should be intensified and that there is a need to separate the context of consultation and a conference, Ambassador Nit said.

A US State Department official from the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau who accompanied Secretary Baker to the UN in New York said he had never heard Mr Baker comment negatively on Prime Minister Chatchai and his Cambodian initiative.

According to the official, Mr Baker has taken no position as to what venue would be best and has asked people for their ideas.

An informed source said yesterday that Mr Baker presented a "proposal concerning the internal settlement of the stalemated Cambodian issue.

"In a further elaboration, Secretary of State Baker, in response to a question from the Malaysian Foreign Minister, said he saw no need for any new conference right now on Cambodia," the source said.

What must be done now is to get an agreement between the United States, the Soviet Union, China, ASEAN, France and perhaps Japan and take this proposal to the Cambodian factions "out of the glare of publicity or of a new conference," the source said.

The source also quoted Mr Baker as saying that "if an agreement from the Cambodian factions could be obtained" then the Paris Conference could be reconvened "but we need not have a new conference."

Asked what he thought of Mr Baker's suggestion, Gen Chatchai replied: "I think the formula should be worked out by the four factions themselves, and only with countries who are directly involved like Vietnam, China and all ASEAN countries.

"Whether there'll be a meeting or not, it's not really my problem. But I feel that if the matter is left too long and not resolved, Thailand will be badly affected."

Gen Chatchai said more Thais living along the border could be killed if the Cambodian conflict were prolonged.

He reiterated that he did not want to see Thai people at the border having to run in and out of bunkers all the time.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yatmani said yesterday Gen Chatchai conveyed his views on the ICM during his meeting with French Prime Minister Michel Rocard.

Gen Chatchai also said he wants France, which played an important role in the Paris Conference, to participate in the proposed informal meeting.

Commenting on a report that Vietnam wanted the meeting held in Jakarta, Gen Chatchai said he also wanted it held there.

### Urges Thai-French Arms Venture

BK0410025389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Oct 89 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday urged the establishment of a Thai-French joint investment venture to manufacture arms and helicopters in Thailand, the THAI NEWS AGENCY reported.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said the matter was raised by the Prime Minister during his meeting with French Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement.

Gen Chatchai, who is also Defence Minister, said that apart from the annual training in France of two Thai officers each from the Navy and Air Force, Thailand—with its policy of becoming self-reliant—is also interested in acquiring techniques in arms production and industry from France.

In order to learn arms production technology, Thailand wants to establish a joint investment venture in this field with a foreign country, particularly France, which possesses advanced technology, Gen Chatchai said.

Apart from arms production, the joint venture should include maintenance and the products should be of the same specifications so that they can be used not only by Thailand but also by other ASEAN countries, Gen Chatchai said.

If the products can be made to the same specifications, ASEAN countries may further invest with other countries in collective production or production of different parts so that the products can be of high quality and cheaply priced, he said.

Gen Chatchai told his counterpart that French-made Puma helicopters are highly efficient and suitable for use in exploration and production of petroleum in the Gulf of Thailand.

He said it would be good if France had factories to produce arms and helicopters in Thailand. The factories would benefit not only Thailand but also many other countries.

Dr Suwit said as far as he knew there was a factory building Puma helicopters in Indonesia, but its productivity was low so its output was not available for Thailand.

### Official Reports Capture of Five SRV Soldiers

BK0310124489 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Five Vietnamese soldiers dressed in military uniforms of Heng Samrin troops were captured during assaults launched by Khmer resistance forces against the

Heng Samrin forces' position opposite Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province, over the weekend.

Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, reported yesterday—based on a report from the Foreign Ministry's border information office in Aranyaprathet District—that Thai soldiers captured five Vietnamese soldiers in Heng Samrin uniforms. The five will be displayed to the public.

According to the report, Khmer resistance forces reported the presence of a large number of Vietnamese soldiers in Vietnamese uniforms as well as reinforcements of Vietnamese soldiers being sent continuously at Ban Thahan and Ban Thkol. Military intelligence believes that the Heng Samrin regime had Vietnamese soldiers dress in Vietnamese uniforms for its psychological effect, out of fear of losing to the Khmer resistance forces.

The report said that forces of the tripartite Khmer factions, in the past 2 days, joined hands in launching large-scale, coordinated military operations that resulted in attacks on more than 20 military positions, both small and large, along the line from Sisophon northward to Thmar Puok District, opposite Ta Phraya District of Thailand. They captured Banteay Chhma District, Thmar Puok District, [word indistinct] district, as well as more than 10 military outposts—in Ban Makok Yai, Ban Pama, Ban Don Noi, Ban Dong Le, Ban Krasang, Ban Punley, Ban Prieu, Ban Kouk Khwao, Ban Kouk Prek, Hill 48 Phnum Srok, Ban Yeang Dangcum, Ban Sophi, and (Ban Stoeng Sangke). Moreover, they also seized a large amount of weapons and materiel, including T-54 tanks, armored personnel carriers, mortar carriers, antiaircraft guns, recoilless rifles, an arms depot with 1,000 rifles, signal equipment, and other materials. According to the report, 12 soldiers of the Vietnam-Heng Samrin side were killed. There was no report on Khmer resistance losses.

#### **Military Says SKV Troops Still in Samrong**

BK0410023789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] An unknown number of soldiers from the Vietnamese 302nd Infantry Division have joined Phnom Penh troops to defend Samrong District of Oddar Meanchey Province, Thai military intelligence sources said yesterday.

The sources said the Vietnamese soldiers had joined with Phnom Penh's 286th Infantry Division in the district's defence.

Also yesterday, Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthorn Kongsomphon described reports of the resistance capturing Phnom Penh-held areas such as Sisophon were "doubtful".

The troop information was revealed yesterday during a briefing of senior military officers on the latest fighting between Cambodian resistance forces and Phnom Penh-Vietnamese troops.

The officers were given field reports of the past week, during which resistance forces claim to have made considerable battlefield advances by smashing many Phnom Penh outposts and surrounding key provincial towns and districts.

According to intelligence sources, the Thai military assessment is that heavy fighting has occurred inside Cambodia particularly in Samrong District, Siem Reap Province, Sisophon of Battambang and around the gem-mining township of Pailin, opposite Chanthaburi Province.

The sources said, however, that no major Phnom Penh-controlled towns have been captured by the resistance.

Apart from identifying the Vietnamese troops the sources said that some 200 Vietnamese advisers remain in Siem Reap.

A number of resistance officials have said they are using hit-and-run attacks and have no plans to seize major towns.

Other resistance officials said on Monday they had seized Sisophon and Thmar Pouk district.

But Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthorn Kongsomphon said yesterday reports of Khmer nationalist fighters taking control of Phnom Penh positions may be exaggerated.

The general was asked by reporters to comment on reports that Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) fighters had overrun and seized several key towns.

"The reports that they have captured Sisophon are doubtful" he replied.

"Let's say that if the three resistance factions are really able to capture Oddar Meanchey, Sisophon, Pailin and Battambang, we would then believe that they are capable of establishing their own strongholds.

"We do not know now if the reports are exaggerated. They might have seized a position for two or three days and were then pushed out," Gen Sunthorn said. "What we can do is to watch the situation there."

#### **Residents Flee as Fighting Nears Border**

BK0410021389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Some 500 residents of three villages south of this border town were forced to flee and three primary schools were closed yesterday as a result of fighting between Cambodian resistance forces and Heng Samrin troops.

Fighting between troops of the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh regime erupted about 6 a.m. yesterday in Ban Dong Sua Tea in the Phnum Mak Hoeun area along Highway 502 some 500 metres inside Cambodia.

Sources said Heng Samrin troops were transporting T-54 tanks and a number of BM-14 mounted rockets along Highway 5 towards Poipet.

About 4 km south of Poipet, the Phnom Penh convoy came across the Khmer Rouge force and the two sides clashed for about an hour.

Seven rockets landed in three Thai villages—Ban Mai Pak Hong, Ban Saen Suk and Khlong Nam Sai—forcing 500 residents to flee.

Three primary schools were closed and a Thai ranger was wounded.

Meanwhile a trader who had just returned from Battambang said that he noticed "active movement" of Phnom Penh troops in a military camp in the province.

The trader said there were about 1,000 soldiers in a convoy of between 40 and 50 trucks.

Some of the trucks, covered with canvas, were pulling heavy artillery pieces. The trader also noticed some T-54 tanks and a number of armoured personnel carriers.

The convoy was heading westward along Highway 5 and appeared to be destined for Sisophon, where resistance forces said they had overrun and seized a number of Heng Samrin outposts in heavy fighting since the weekend.

Meanwhile, sources said fighting erupted on Monday between forces of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Heng Samrin troops about 10 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

Fighting between the two forces resumed on Monday night after a one-day lull, the sources said.

Both sides traded heavy artillery fire which was audible even in Aranyaprathet.

The artillery duel became sporadic towards yesterday morning.

Sources said Heng Samrin troops are using heavy artillery to repel KPNLF troops stationed in Ban Soriya near Highway 5 about 12 kilometres east of Poipet.

A field report said KPNLF troops on Monday night also tried to attack a Heng Samrin position at Ban Kandaol, 12 kilometres from the Thai border opposite Ban Sangae in Tambon Tha Sadet.

Fighting caused artillery shells to land in the Thai villages of Ban Sangae, Ban Chiang Dam, Ban Khok Thahan, and Ban Khok Chaeng, forcing 200 villagers to flee.

About 150 of the villagers had to be housed in a temple in Ta Phraya District, the report said.

Meanwhile the Foreign Ministry said on Monday that five Vietnamese soldiers had been captured just days after Hanoi said it had withdrawn all its troops.

Foreign Ministry Deputy Spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun did not say whether the soldiers were captured in Cambodia or on the Thai side of the border.

He said the ministry planned to show the captured soldiers to reporters at the Thai-Cambodian border tomorrow.

### Reconciliation Urged for Cambodian Survival

*BK0410133389 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 1 Oct 89*

[“Feature” by Sayamanusati]

[Summary] The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia has been carried out amid doubts of whether it is real, or just a farce to deceive the world. Vietnam did not accept the United Nations' role in monitoring and verifying the pullout. Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime, in a veiled attitude of compromise, of late agreed to accept a UN role in overseeing a peace settlement in Cambodia, but with conditions. Experts on Cambodia therefore believe that peace will not soon return to Cambodia. Thai Prime Minister Chatchai's efforts to turn battlefields into marketplaces come purely from his good intentions and good service.

Cambodia, especially the Heng Samrin regime, did not seriously and sincerely respond to the goodwill from Thailand and the world community. Hun Sen reiterated that his government will not make any more concessions, especially concerning the presence of the Khmer Rouge in the future coalition government of Cambodia. He said he would never make a move if there is no effort to prevent the Khmer Rouge from being part of the coalition. Discussions, in future, would only be held if they discussed eliminating the Khmer Rouge. He wanted Sihanouk to cut ties with the Khmer Rouge and join his government.

But Sihanouk's stand is correct: He said the formation of a coalition without the Khmer Rouge is impossible, because the Khmer Rouge is very strong and will therefore continue to wage war if it is not part of the coalition. There are already reports of mounting attacks by the Khmer Rouge during the Vietnamese pullout, as well as reinforcements by the Heng Samrin forces.

Diplomats believe that, if fighting continues in Cambodia, there is a better chance that the Khmer Rouge will return to power. One diplomat even said that the Khmer Rouge could possibly take back power within a period of 5 years, because Khmer Rouge forces are systematically organized and are more experienced fighters. Moreover, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops has much weakened the strength of the Heng Samrin regime, which even with support from Vietnamese soldiers has never been able to conquer the Khmer Rouge.

"Hun Sen, leader of the puppet government of Heng Samrin, accused Thailand of supporting the Khmer Rouge. In fact, Thailand has remained neutral throughout—as the war in Cambodia concerns fighting among the communists and not fighting between the communists and a country in the free world. Thailand is a free, democratic country, and therefore it does not want to get involved. Meanwhile, Thailand has suffered from the fighting among communists of the same country. Over the past 11 years, a large number of Thai people living along the border were killed and wounded and their property destroyed. Thailand, moreover, had to shoulder the burden of sheltering tens of thousands of Cambodian and Vietnamese people fleeing from shelling by Vietnam and Hun Sen.

"The Sayamanusati program would like to remind you [Cambodians] that you had better turn toward each other in reconciliation if you want to see the survival of Cambodia, of the Cambodian land, and of the Cambodian race. We want you to turn toward each other and change the battlefields into marketplaces."

#### **Farmers Bank Establishes Link With SRV Bank**

*BK0210072489 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Thai Farmers Bank reports it has signed an agreement with Vietnam's bank for foreign trade, also known as the Vietcom Bank, in Hanoi to open relations between the two banks. This will help Thai Farmers Bank customers in using letters of credit, money collection, and financial transactions directly through the bank. This will be more convenient and faster than before when customers had to go through banks in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Meanwhile, in line with its policy to attract foreign investors for direct investment or joint ventures in the country, Vietnam has adjusted its regulations and laws to promote business with other countries. At present, large-scale industries in Vietnam include rice milling with the use of Japanese technology, and the petroleum industry. As for tourism, several big hotels and seaside resorts have been built to accommodate an increasing number of tourists and businessmen.

#### **'Bright Prospects' for Exports to East Bloc**

*BK0310101689 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia  
in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Thai exports have bright prospects to enter Eastern European markets, which are now starting to open up. World Trade Center Bangkok Executive Board Chairman Arun Phanuphong, who has just returned from leading a trade promotion mission to European countries, said at the weekend that members of the socialist bloc were interested in expanding trade and entering into joint-venture projects with Thai partners.

Mr Arun led a delegation of 19 Thai businessmen who held talks with senior officials and chambers of commerce in Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and the Soviet Union. The mission was considered a successful initiative to expose the Eastern bloc market to Thai private sector representatives, who talked to Eastern European buyers about the sort of products they wanted. Mr Arun said the four countries were interested in buying a lot of Thai products in the near future, such as consumer goods, garments, and farm products. They also wanted to contact Thai businessmen to sell several goods, such as machinery and chemicals.

#### **Hungary To Give Assistance for Maize Production**

*BK0410074989 Bangkok Domestic Service in English  
0000 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[Text] Hungary will provide technical assistance to Thailand in the full cycle maize production and process, which is its field of expertise. The assistance was pledged during a meeting between Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat and Hungary's minister of agriculture and food in a European country late last week. Major General Sanan is now on a tour to European countries to discuss agricultural development cooperation with his counterpart. Thai officials will be sent to observe maize production in Hungary at the initial stage of the assistance. The two sides will later form a joint working group to discuss details of the cooperation in the exchanges of technical know how and agricultural products.

#### **Air Force Chief Plans Fighter Fleet Upgrade**

*BK0210021789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
2 Oct 89 p 1*

[Excerpt] ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin, who takes over as commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] today, has vowed to modernize the country's air force fighter fleet with high-technology new aircraft.

The air force chief, who is also chairman of Thai Airways International Co, also plans to reorganize the national airline's management structure by creating new posts for "senior vice presidents" to activate certain top executives who have been eased out of the management mainstream under his predecessor.

ACM Kaset today takes over from ACM Voranat Api-chari as the top man at the RTAF. He said over the weekend that the current fleet of fighter aircraft has to be replaced "because it's not sophisticated enough for today's hi-tech era."

He reiterated that the RTAF is interested in China's F-7 jetfighters over which negotiations had been held but a purchase decision will have to be made by the new RTAF chief.

"Our transport planes are also outmoded. Our C-47 planes are 51 years old and the C-53s are nearly 60 years

old. We must somehow replace them. All these will come under review when I take over," he said.

Another plan of high priority, he added, is to regain a sense of unity within the RTAF. "There have been talks of disunity within the air force recently. I am not very happy with that kind of atmosphere. The situation, I believe, may have been exaggerated somewhat. But I will make sure that any misunderstandings that might have occurred will be done away with," he asserted.

The new air force chief expressed confidence that the country's air force personnel are of high calibre but new, modern fighter aircraft will have to be acquired.

"We realize that the government does have financial restraints. That's why we will have to be very careful in drawing up the request for new aircraft. We have to map out acquisition plans for the next ten to 15 years. If we wanted something urgent, we would have to be able to justify our requests. We can't just say we want two more squadrons of F-16s or two squadrons of Tornados. The government obviously would not be in a position to comply with our wish of that scale," he said. [passage omitted]

#### **Plans 'To Rethink' Buying PRC Planes**

*BK0310020989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
3 Oct 89 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Kaset Rotchananin officially took over as the country's new Air Force Commander-in-Chief yesterday and unveiled plans to modernise the agency's air fleet with newer jet fighters and to rethink his predecessor's plan to hatch a friendship deal to buy F-7Ms from China.

Speaking after a ceremony in which the job was officially handed over by his predecessor, ACM Woranat Aphichari, ACM Kaset said: "I will have to reconsider whether the deal will be appropriate.

"As a pilot, we know that the heart of a jet fighter is its weapons, its engine and its logistic systems. We've already concluded that the F-7M planes have these problems," ACM Kaset said.

He commented, however, that he would not mind buying from China if the purchase involved unsophisticated weapons, but this could not be done easily with the aircraft.

"We will need to look at the really efficient types which will make our investment worthwhile," ACM Kaset said.

The Air Force during the leadership of ACM Woranat had shifted its plan to acquire sophisticated jet fighters such as F-16s and F-5 Tigers to look for cheaper types of jet fighters to boost its air fleet and overcome its budget constraints.

The F-7M Airguard is the Chinese version of the Soviet MiG-21 Fishbed. The jet normally costs between US\$3-3.9 million, depending on equipment.

ACM Woranat, who has been transferred to become Deputy Supreme Commander, has disclosed that a committee he had set up ruled in favour of the Chinese jet. But he said late last month he would leave the decision to buy the plane to his successor.

ACM Kaset told reporters yesterday he would revive the Air Force's plan to buy more F-16s to add to the existing fleet of the aircraft.

The Air Force had bought 18 F-16s from General Dynamics, with the last six being scheduled for delivery in 1991.

"I believe that we should have four more of the jet fighters but I'm afraid that the Government may not have the money," ACM Kaset said.

He also said the Air Force is currently in need of at least three more squadrons of jet fighters and revealed that he was eyeing such European makes as Tornado, Mirage, and the American F-7.

The new squadrons are needed to back up the existing F-16s and F-5EFs which are still small in number, and to replace a few others grounded during fighting with Laos.

ACM Kaset said the Air Force also needs more and newer transport planes to replace the ageing C-123s and to assist the C-130 aircraft now being heavily used.

He said that in buying new aircraft, the Air Force will need to assess the air fighting capacity of the country's enemies.

The ratio of the number of Vietnamese and Thai jet fighters is four to one, he said.

"We cannot fight from a defensive strategy. We must have enough planes to attack to cut the enemies' strength," ACM Kaset said.

He said that Thailand, meanwhile, has rapidly developed economically which requires more and better military protection.

"However, the Air Force will naturally need to consult the Government on the suitability of this need as well as the Government's capability to answer the Air Force's budgetary needs," he said.

Apart from a better air fleet, the commander-in-chief said the force is currently in need of more modern anti-aircraft artillery.

The existing artillery is not enough to provide effective protection for airbases, he said.

Acquisition of new artillery would further strengthen the air defence system currently being modernised nationwide, ACM Kaset said.

### Modernization Plans Questioned

BK0310021589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
3 Oct 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Thai Air Power"]

[Text] Traditionally, military leaders wield power through the arms at their disposal. When ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin took over as commander of the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] yesterday, he immediately flexed his muscles by announcing his intention to beef up Thai air power by acquiring three squadrons (about 50) of modern, powerful ground-attack warplanes—the Tornado (produced jointly by Britain, West Germany and Italy) and the A-7 Corsair (produced by the US). He also hinted at dropping the plan to purchase low-cost F-7 fighters from China, which was initiated by his predecessor, ACM Woranat Aphichari.

Scrapping the plan to acquire the Chinese fighters is certainly a good idea. The F-7s are modified from the Soviet-made MiG-21s, whose prototype was developed in the early 1960s, and the RTAF doesn't have enough money to waste on outdated weapon systems.

But the country is also not rich enough to let the RTAF buy expensive warplanes like the Tornados or A-7 Corsairs, each of which costs about Bt400-500 million baht. Even if money was not an obstacle, there is still no justification for Thailand to begin an arms race in the region by purchasing planes that are arguably among the most powerful ground-attack aircraft available in the West.

ACM Kaset's argument for the purchase is that Thai air power is now outnumbered four to one by Vietnam's. What he didn't mention is that Vietnam has China to worry about, and whatever air power Vietnam has is very likely taken up with defending its northern border. Three squadrons of high-quality ground-attack planes would not tip the regional balance of power anyway, as Vietnam could still overwhelm Thailand with its formidable army in the case of a war.

Moreover, if Thailand acquired the warplanes, Vietnam could use them as justification to ask for comparable Soviet aircraft. Other neighbouring countries, such as Malaysia and Singapore, may also feel threatened and follow suit. (Incidentally, Malaysia already has a plan to buy Tornados.)

When the RTAF bought 12 F-16s in 1985 for Bt8.9 billion, the justification was that the US-made fighter-interceptors would serve as a deterrent against Vietnam. After the warplanes were delivered last year, the RTAF bought six more for nearly Bt2.5 billion; the additional planes will be delivered in 1991.

However, even after spending over Bt10 billion on the F-16s, the RTAF wanted more. At first, it showed an interest in the A-7s, but the United States did not oblige because it saw no valid reason for Thailand to have such powerful ground-attack aircraft, which are still in active deployment on US aircraft carriers. ACM Woranat then

came up with the idea of buying low-cost Chinese F-7 fighters, which cost less than Bt100 million apiece, to increase Thai air power, at least in number.

At a time when global tensions are decreasing and regional conflicts, like the one in Cambodia, are being resolved, the preoccupation of developing countries like Thailand ought to be how to capitalize on the emerging peace and liberalized world trade. The new air force chief was obviously overstating the Vietnamese threat when he tried to use it as a justification for his plan to acquire the offensive warplanes.

The RTAF in fact has yet to pay its bill for the F-16s and learn to make full use of these highly sophisticated fighters. Indeed, a more logical way to beef up our air power—without spending billions of baht—is to concentrate on mastering these F-16s. A fully operational squadron of these is enough of a deterrent against any conceivable external threat as long as the Thai government continues its friendly policy toward Indochina and helps our Indochinese neighbours turn the war-torn region into a marketplace to increase regional trade and prosperity.

### Police Warn of Possible Sabotage in Hat Yai

BK0110085889 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai  
1 Oct 89 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] According to a 30 September report from our correspondent in Songkhla Province, government units in Songkhla Province have received reports that separatist elements may carry out sabotage activities in Hat Yai Town and that their main target is the Hat Yai railway station. As a result, the Songkhla Provincial Police have instructed the Hat Yai police station to call a meeting of hotel, entertainment, department store, and movie house owners to instruct them to be vigilant against sabotage and to check strange articles and persons as well as to cooperate with the police. [passage omitted]

### Food Sector Leads Rise in Consumer Price Index

BK0310015189 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
3 Oct 89 p 17

[Text] Thailand's consumer price index rose by 5 percent in the first nine months this year and is expected to increase by 5.5 percent at the maximum for the whole year.

During January-August, the index rose by 4.9 percent, and by the end of September, it had gone up by 5 percent.

The biggest increase took place in July when the index rose by 1.4 percent over June. It went up by 1 percent in August and 0.5 percent last month. This indicates that the index is rising more slowly.

Meanwhile, as the last quarter is the harvesting time for many crops, this will help soften agricultural prices, thus slowing index rises.

The food component of the index increased by 8 percent by the end of last month, while the non-food component rose by 3.5 percent.

### **Rice Exports Reach 'New Record High'**

*BK0410095189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Oct 89 p 28*

[Text] Rice exports so far this year have surpassed the five-million-ton level, setting a new record high in the country's rice industry, Foreign Trade Department Director-General Oranut Osathanon has said.

In the January 1-October 3 period she said 5,013,255 tons of rice were shipped out. Of this amount 4,997,571 tons were sold by the private sector and the rest by the Government.

This represents a 56 percent rise on the corresponding period of last year when 3,194,570 tons of rice were exported.

This year's overall rice exports are expected to reach 5.5-6 million tons.

However, a source said only 371,110 tons were shipped last month, the lowest monthly figure this year.

The source also said domestic rice prices were falling due to heavy rainfall in past weeks which increased the moisture level in the rice and prevented ocean-going vessels from collecting rice shipments.

The domestic prices of 100 percent second grade white rice have dropped from 825 baht per 100-kilo sack to 815 baht, 25 percent white rice super grade from 725 baht to 710 baht, broken rice from 490 baht to 472 baht and 10 percent parboiled rice from 720 baht to 695 baht.

The source said domestic rice prices have failed to improve despite the Government's market intervention programme to buy 200,000 tons of rice from exporters, half of which would be delivered this month.

The source reasoned that exporters decided to hand over existing stocks to the ministry, instead of buying new rice whose moisture level was rather high.

## **Vietnam**

### **Paper 'Demands' Cessation of Aid to Pol Potists**

*BK0410080889 Hanoi VNA in English 0627 GMT  
4 Oct 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 4—The Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today demands that China and Thailand fulfill by practical deeds their commitment to stop the supply of aid and 'sanctuary' to the Pol Potists after the complete Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Cambodia.

In a commentary, the paper says:

"China has always blamed the Cambodia impasse on 'Vietnamese troops occupation' in the country. They have time and again declared that after Vietnam's troops withdrawal, there would be no difficulty in resolving the Cambodia question and that foreign aid to the Cambodian factions would, accordingly, be halted. Now that Vietnam has withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia, Beijing has been the first and virtually the only one to accuse Vietnam of not yet pulling out all its troops and even of increasing them."

It goes on:

"Now after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the only remaining problem in Cambodia is how to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This responsibility rests with the international community, first of all, with China which has all along nurtured the Pol Potists and which has, for ten years now, called for the pullout of the Vietnamese Army volunteers. We protest against some quarters' wicked intention of encouraging 'a test of strength' on the Cambodian battlefield in the next six months till the Paris International Conference on Cambodia is reconvened. This is an irresponsible attitude aimed at fanning up the flame of civil war in Cambodia.

"It is most imperative now to effect a cease-fire among the Khmer factions in order to pave the way for a political solution to the Cambodian question. In this spirit, we welcome Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chulhawan's proposal for a cease-fire and we appreciate his recent positive contributions.

"Vietnam also acclaims the tireless efforts of Indonesian and French Foreign Ministers Ali Alatas and R. Dumas, the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, towards an early reconvening of the Paris Conference on Cambodia."

"We are prepared to continue our dialogue with the other parties and countries concerned with a view to finding out a fair political solution to the Cambodia question," the paper says in conclusion.

### **Nguyen Co Thach Attends PRC Reception**

*BK3009094589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] On the evening of 29 September in Hanoi, Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei and his wife held a reception on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Attending the reception were Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, Council of Ministers vice chairman and minister of foreign affairs; representatives from the Vietnam-China Friendship Association; and many organs at the central level and in Hanoi. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Vietnam.

On this occasion, the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organizations and the Vietnam-China Friendship Association on 28 September held a get-together and a film show. Attending the get-together and film show were Comrade Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice chairman of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organizations; and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other agencies. Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei and his wife and many cadres from the Chinese Embassy were present.

#### **Bulgarian Amity Pact Anniversary Commemorated**

*BK3009083989 Hanoi VNA in English 0610 GMT  
30 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 30—Marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (Oct. 1), NHAN DAN today describes the signing of the treaty as an important landmark in the development of the militant solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the two communist parties, states and peoples.

In a frontpage article, the paper says:

Over the past ten years, the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological relations between Vietnam and Bulgaria have really developed in a qualitatively new stage.

At present, Vietnam and Bulgaria are effectively cooperating in planting rubber and coffee, and in the field of geology. About 23,000 Vietnamese engineers, technicians and workers are working in Bulgaria. On the other hand, Bulgaria is training nearly 600 Vietnamese students and post-graduates. The various agreements between the two governments on establishing direct cooperative relations and joint ventures between economic units in the two countries have opened up new opportunities for further broadening the bilateral cooperation.

"The Vietnamese people are determined to do their utmost to continue developing their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist countries, in the interests of peace and socialism," the paper says in conclusion.

#### **Activities Welcome Returning Army Volunteers**

##### **Can Tho City Meeting**

*BK0310151189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] In Can Tho City on 30 September, the Hau Giang provincial party, people, and fatherland front committees, and the 9th Military Region's command held a meeting to welcome the last units of the Volunteer Army of the military region who returned home on 26 September after completing their internationalist duty in Cambodia.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State, president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front presidium, and chairman of the State Reception Committee; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Le Thanh Nhan, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee; Nguyen Ha Phan, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Hau Giang Provincial People's Committee; Lieutenant General Nguyen De, commander of the 9th Military Region; and representatives of party organizations and people from seven provinces of southwestern Nam Bo.

##### **Gia Lai-Cong Tum Meeting**

*BK0310154489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] In Pleiku city on 30 September, more than 10,000 cadres and people of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province held a meeting to welcome officers and combatants of Front 579 of the Volunteer Army who have just returned home after completing their internationalist duty in Cambodia.

Attending the meeting were Vo Nguyen Giap, Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and deputy chairman of the state reception committee; Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defense; and many leading cadres of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province.

#### **Crackdown on Copper Wire Theft, Trade Urged**

*BK3009045089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1000 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[From the 29 September Hanoi press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "Why Has the Cutting Off and Ransacking of [Telegraphic] Wires and the Cross-Border Trade in Copper Yet To Be Eliminated?," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries on page 1 an article by Dinh Huyen which states that the reason for the prolonged cutting off and ransacking of [telegraphic] wires is that, motivated by self-interest and attracted by large profits, a number of units and public organs—including law enforcement organs and security forces—have spared no devilish tricks to help those criminals involved in the cutting off, ransacking, and stealing of copper wires for sale.

The article also points out the successful detection of many cases of theft and illegal deals in copper, and concludes by saying that obviously leftist and evasive attitudes are one of the chief reasons for the failure to limit the increasingly grave and widespread epidemic of cutting off and ransacking telegraphic wires and carrying out cross-border trade in copper.

Now it is time for various sectors, law enforcement organs, and security forces to drastically crack down on those involved in the theft of copper wires and the illegal trade in copper without giving exceptions to any organizations or individuals.

**Committee for Children, Teenagers Created**

*BK2909112989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] The Council of Ministers chairman recently issued Decision No 259-CP to establish the Vietnam Committee for Children and Teenagers. The Vietnam Committee for Children and Teenagers is chaired by Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Its vice chairmen are Hoang Quang Du, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee; Minister of Education Pham Minh Hac; and Tran Thanh Thanh, deputy chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union. Its members are representatives from the Ministries of Public Health, Culture, and Information; the Sport and Physical Education General Department; the Ministries of Finance, National Defense, and Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare; the HCMCYU; the Vietnam Artistic and Literary Association; the Vietnam Red Cross Society; and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

The Vietnam Committee for Children and Teenagers shall elect a secretariat to carry out its daily work.

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